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Volume XLVII JANUARY 1957 Number 1



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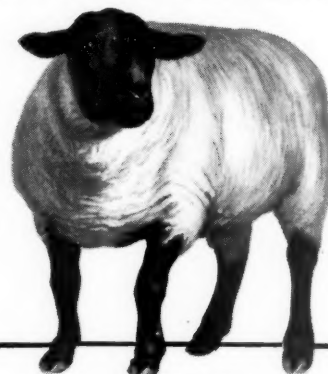
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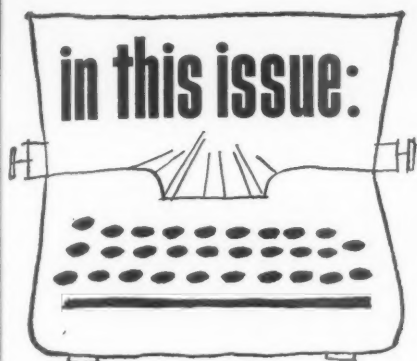
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CONVENTION-TIME 1957:

The 92nd annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association is nearly here. In this issue you can find (1) a reservation blank, page 46, (2) a complete program for general convention sessions on page 27, and for the Auxiliary on page 31, (3) short sketches of the speakers with photographs on page 28, and (4) Las Vegas entertainment information, page 32.

WOOL WASHING & SCOURING:

Colonel E. N. Wentworth has prepared this special article to give you an insight into past and

present methods of pulling, washing and scouring wool. For this report with accompanying photographs, turn to page 14.

STATE CONVENTION REPORTS:

Rounding out the reports on State Association meetings, the first of which appeared last month, you will find summaries and resolutions of the Texas, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana conventions, all in this issue beginning on page 20.

WYOMING RANCHER TOURS RUSSIA:

Herman Werner, prominent sheep and cattle man from Casper, Wyoming, toured the USSR this fall. A report of what he saw is carried in this issue on page 12.

FOR WOOL, A NEW HORIZON:

The University of Wyoming's Alexander Johnston has outlined a very interesting and comprehensive proposal for a new system of preparation and marketing of wool in the United States. You'll want to find out the possibilities by turning to page 17 in this issue.

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1957 NWGA CONVENTION ISSUE

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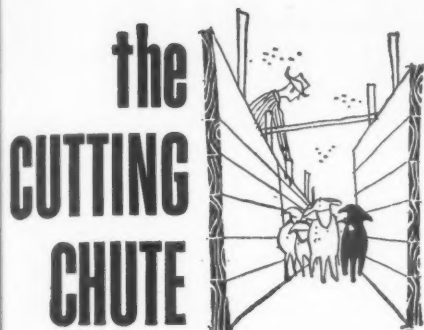
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TWELVE POUND FLEECES

Outstanding fleece weights have been recorded during 1956 in New South Wales. Sheep owned by Athol Davis of Murrumbateman, averaged 12 pounds 1½ ounces per head. The flock of Keith Bush, also of Murrumbateman, sheared slightly more than 12 pounds a head also.

The Australian average yield per head is 10 pounds, compared with a world average of 5½ pounds. The average fleece weight in the United States for 1956 was 8.54 pounds.

BERGER TO DIRECT CSS

Appointment of Walter C. Berger as administrator of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service and Clarence L. Miller as associate administrator was recently announced by Secretary Benson.

Mr. Berger has been associate director of CSS for the past two years and acting administrator since the resignation last August of Earl M. Hughes. Mr. Miller is a Kentucky farmer and has been director of the CSS tobacco branch since May 1954.

PRODIGAL SHEEP RETURN

After disappearing for six years, a group of Merino sheep in New South Wales were found—and with wool 18 inches long.

One sheep had a fleece which cut 54 pounds of wool of 60's quality. The staple of the wool was about 18 inches long. When shorn the sheep—Merino wethers—were found to be in excellent condition.

WOOL CARPET PRICE RISE

Wool carpet prices will be raised an average of 6 percent on January 2 by Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, one of the industry's largest producers. Rising prices of raw materials and higher manufacturing costs were given as reasons for the increase. This is the

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about our convention cover

Capture the spirit of Las Vegas, site of the 1957 convention of the National Wool Growers Association, and put it on the cover of this special convention issue—that's what we set out to do—We hope we've succeeded. You'll recognize such star performers on our cover as Xavier Cugat, Betty Hutton, and Jimmy Durante. All will be in Las Vegas during your NWGA convention. Then you'll see the Hoover Dam, Las Vegas' "White Way," and the Hotel Sahara, convention headquarters. For more about the convention program and entertainment turn to page 27.

GREETINGS TO OUR FRIENDS

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first price rise since July when there was a general advance of 3 percent. At the time of this announcement by Bigelow (December 13) it was not known whether other rug makers would also increase their prices.

RALSTON FELLOWSHIPS

The Ralston Purina Company has announced its Research Fellowship Awards program for 1957-58, under which 10 outstanding agriculture college students will be able to do graduate work. Application blanks and rules of the annual program are now being sent to agricultural colleges throughout the United States and Canada.

Three fellowships will be awarded in animal husbandry, three in dairy husbandry, three in poultry husbandry and one in veterinary science. The amount of each fellowship has been increased this year to \$1,620.

Application blanks may be obtained from the colleges or by writing to the Ralston Purina Research Awards Committee, c/o Mr. J. D. Sykes, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis 2, Missouri.

"OPERATION WOOL"

"Operation Wool" which saw the distribution of hundreds of woolen garments to poor children in Trieste, has come to a successful close.

This undertaking was launched last February by a group of women during one of the coldest spells ever known in Trieste. Gifts of money and knitting wool from the public enabled the organizers to prepare a good stock of wool clothing which have now been given to poor children for the upcoming cold weather.

FFA TO EXPAND AWARDS

The Future Farmers of America Foundation is presently engaged in expanding the FFA award program into fields of agriculture that are not now adequately recognized.

"Many businessmen are showing their interest in the future of our country, as well as in the future of agriculture, by their donations to the FFA Foundation," Clark W. Davis, chairman of the sponsoring committee said.

Mr. Davis urges everyone to send their contributions to Mr. Dowell J. Howard, Treasurer, Future Farmers of America Foundation, P. O. Box 230, Woodstock, Virginia.

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The National Wool Grower

JANUARY, 1957

Volume XLVII - Number 1

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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Research News

Lambs receiving poultry feather meal as a protein supplement gain just as rapidly as lambs fed a conventional soybean oil protein supplement, recent feeding trials at the University of Minnesota point out. R. M. Jordan, University livestock scientist said that feathers are almost pure protein.

Aspen, jack pine and white cedar make good fence posts if they are treated to prevent rotting. Posts from these kinds of trees were treated in University of Wisconsin tests in 1947 with water gas tar. They were then placed in a fence line with untreated posts from the same kind of trees.

In five years the untreated aspen posts were completely rotted below the ground, the untreated jack pine posts were completely rotted after six or seven years, and even the untreated white cedar posts showed some rotting after eight years. In contrast, 11 of the 13 treated aspen posts were 100 percent sound after eight years as were all of the treated pine and cedar posts.

Wool-eating insects in the U. S. ruin an estimated billion dollars worth of material a year, a recently published University of California leaflet points out. These insects hide in dark closets, bureau drawers, carpet sweepers, or vacuum bags. Cleanliness is not their meat, but dampness is their relish, according to the leaflet.

The free leaflet which tells how to protect woolen items against household pests is titled "Your Wool-Eating Guests." Write for leaflet number 67 to the University of California, Agricultural Publications, 22 Giannini Hall, Berkeley 4, California.

Meat tenderness may be improved through selective livestock breeding. That is the opinion of USDA scientists who have been conducting research on this matter for some time. Up to now experiments have been chiefly with rabbits and to a lesser extent with beef cattle. Tenderness in rabbits has been found to have a "heritability factor" of about 53 percent and in beef cattle about 41 percent.

USDA researchers are also looking for a quick, reliable test that may also

be used on live animals. If this can be worked out, slaughter would be unnecessary and animals showing desirable tenderness characteristics could be used as breeding stock.

A Texas plant, fatal to sheep and goats, is the most promising native plant yet found as a source of cortisone, the drug now widely used for treating arthritis, inflammatory eye diseases, asthma, and other painful ailments.

The plant is called Agave lecheguilla and covers thousands of square miles in the Big Bend area of Texas. If it actually proves to be an economical source of cortisone, harvesting of it may not only lead to recovery of land now ruined by the weed, but it also may provide an emergency source of cordage fiber that is normally imported, according to USDA scientists.

In Memoriam

RICHARD H. RUTLEDGE

R. H. Rutledge, 83, director of Grazing under Secretary of the Interior Ickes, died recently of a heart ailment. Mr. Rutledge was first associated with the Forest Service as regional forester at Ogden, Utah. He retired as director of the Grazing Service (now the Bureau of Land Management) in 1944. Altogether he had 40 years of service with the Government and made many friends among western stockmen through his understanding of their problems. Mrs. Rutledge, two daughters and a son survive.

DAVID BETHUNE

A heart attack also took the life of David Bethune, 76, of Buhl, Idaho. He was one of Idaho's prominent Suffolk sheep breeders and was a long-time consignor to the Pocatello and Filer, Idaho, Ram Sales. Surviving are his widow and one daughter of Cobalt and one son, James Bethune of Scotland.

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Happy New Year—Greetings From Your NWGA Officers



J. H. Breckenridge
President

THE year 1957 is opening auspiciously for the sheep industry. Except for the severe drought in some of the producing areas, the present conditions and the outlook for the sheep business are better than they have been for the past year or two.

While the lamb market appears to be in the doldrums at the moment, for the marketing season as a whole the market has been at a better price level than we had last year.

The wool market is definitely stronger, too. Increased consumption plus a comeback in popularity makes the prospects for the wool market the best in a number of years. Increased use coupled with the fact that supplies are very limited in this country at this time puts the law of supply and demand into favorable operation.

While the wool growing industry is not now and probably never will be without its problems, it appears that we might be on the way to solving some of them . . . and a good rain would cure most of them.

However, at the beginning of this New Year, I think we should all keep in mind that we have not only our own business to look after but collectively we have an industry whose welfare is our great concern. To protect and advance our industry generally, we must depend on a strong sheepmen's organization, built up from the individual through local and State groups to the National Wool Growers Association.

If we stop to think, we will be fully aware that this organization of ours has done a tremendous job for the industry in the 91 years of its existence. We must keep it strong to accomplish its original purpose: "To secure for the business of wool growing equal encouragement and protection with other great industrial interests of our country"

May 1957 be a very happy and successful year for all of you!

—John H. Breckenridge, President
National Wool Growers Association



Don Clyde
Vice President

AS we stand at the crossroads of time, when the old year of '56 is replaced by the new year which lies before us, it places us in a sobering and reflective mood. Memory hastily marshals before us our successes and failures of the past twelve months. Was it, for you, a period marked by financial success? Was it an era of personal satisfaction and accomplishment, or was it a year filled with worry and disappointment, barren of any real progress? May I ask you to carefully review the old year? Surely some enriching and worthwhile experiences can be recalled. Analyze your mistakes and disappointments. Could they have been avoided? Wherein did you fail and why? Remember, experience is a dear teacher, only when we fail to profit by that experience.

What does the new year promise us wool growers? As we pause at the beginning of 1957, we are as an artist with a new canvas on his easel. A new span of time stretches before us—365 new days which are unmarked. What will we inscribe thereon?

Price-wise, our prospects look better than a year ago. Wool is a dime higher. Consumption is up. Demand is strong. Lamb prices should be as high as they were last year, and full employment should assure consumer-buying. Population increases have added to our customers. Less competitive meats are forecast. Our promotion programs will be a year older in know-how. Public preference for lamb should develop into greater demand.

I have faith that the coming year will be a good year. I sincerely trust that all of us may write on our new canvas for 1957, prosperity, progress, and satisfaction.

—Don Clyde



Harold Josendal
Vice President

THE year 1957 shows promise for the sheepman. An increasing demand for wool both at home and abroad, coupled with continued inflation, is strengthening the wool market.

A growing program of promotion of wool and lamb by the American Sheep Producers Council and allied interests is directing attention of the consuming public to our products.

It is our hope that this Nation will be able to continue a peaceful course, and that every wool grower may enjoy a fruitful year in 1957.

—Harold Josendal



Angus McIntosh
Vice President

I wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all the members of the wool growing industry, with the hope that our business will see further benefits, working through the American Sheep Producers Council. We are now enjoying the most active wool market we have seen in several years. The lamb market, while not as high as we had hoped, has held up very well, considering the competition it has had from other meats. With the organization working at full force, we will hope to see better results. Those of us who have been in the drought area can only hope we have passed the worst of the drought cycle and that we have better years ahead of us.

—Angus McIntosh



Penrose B. Metcalfe
Vice President

OTHER than a lack of moisture, it seems to me the outlook for the sheepman is definitely more encouraging than at this time last year. Prices for our products, both wool and lambs, indicate an improved market for some time to come. So many flocks have been virtually or entirely liquidated, due to the drought over such a large portion of the range country, that replacements will undoubtedly command an excellent price, if we get sufficient rain or snow

during the winter and spring. This moisture must be forthcoming in 1957 if the industry is to survive in most of the wool producing States.

Wool is definitely in short supply. The Government accumulation of wools is being disposed of in an orderly and sensible manner, which I hope will not be changed or accelerated. The impact of promotion on the buying public, especially of woollen goods, appears to be having a good effect and there also is some improvement in the lamb market.

In order to protect our industry and combat the attacks on our protective tariff structure, from whatever angle they may come, and to maintain the integrity of the Truth-In-Fabric Act, as well as in many other things, I hope that 1957 will be a year in which all growers of wool and lambs will stand and work together for the good of a great industry that is so essential to the welfare of our entire country.

—Penrose B. Metcalfe



David Little
Vice President

As the New Year arrives it is a pleasure to extend Cordial Greetings to friends of the industry.

We are seeing some activity in our wool market. This is justified and long over-due. Our lambs this past year have again been under the cost of production. Even at best, with our share of the breaks, the wool growing industry is not too attractive today.

Sometimes after coming through a long, hard winter where we have had to buy feed in competition with Government price-support programs and quarrel with Government officials about grazing rights with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, we wonder whether it is worth it.

Then comes shearing and all the wool buyers have disappeared. Then it is time to market our lambs, and they are either too large or too small—or will not grade or will not yield. As we are going home after our year's crop is marketed, we decide to quit. Then we hear of some replacement ewes at a bargain, and away we go! The banker says he feels better, and we guess we do too.

We have got enough left over our budget to go to Las Vegas and meet our friends and talk over our mutual problems. It's a great industry and I am proud to be a part of it.

Happy New Year!

—David Little

Carpet Wool Legislation Takes Officers to Washington, D. C.

by EDWIN E. MARSH
Executive Secretary, National Wool
Growers Association

PRESIDENT Breckenridge testified in Washington December 17 before a House Ways and Means Subcommittee, chaired by Congressman Boggs of Louisiana, in opposition to H.R. 12227. This is the bill which was defeated in the House in the closing days of the last session which would permit wools not finer than 46's, with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's and also certain hairs, to come into the United States duty free if used for carpet purposes.

Our opposition is in line with resolutions adopted at our last convention, as well as the previous conventions, and it was also the unanimous opinion of our Carpet Wool Committee meeting in Salt Lake City, December 1st, that we should continue to vigorously oppose this legislation. Members of our Carpet Wool Committee are Fred Earwood, chairman; Jas. A. Hooper; and C. M. Bishop.

In view of the fact that the Carpet Institute, Inc., proponents of this legislation, recently advised us they are not going to answer certain questions we requested they answer last fall, our Carpet Wool Committee also agreed that we should ask the Department of Agriculture to make certain studies of the characteristics of coarser domestic wools compared to the same grades of foreign wools used for carpet purposes to determine any similarities and any differences and also to make an up-to-date study of the proportion of the domestic clip which now falls in the 40's to 48's category. The last available figures are for the year 1946.

Department of Agriculture officials at a meeting in Washington, D. C., December 13, agreed that they would endeavor to make the studies requested and would start the work immediately. In fact, the studies requested were given approval the same day as the meeting by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz.

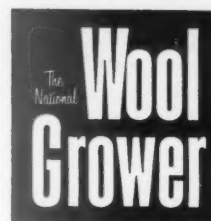
Even though this bill was reported out unanimously by the House Ways and Means Committee last summer, at least two Congressmen on the Subcommittee in attendance at the hearings

this past week, now question the advisability of its passage. We feel that our testimony convinced the committee that they should wait until the studies are made by the Department of Agriculture to completely evaluate the bill. Previously one of our friends in Congress felt the legislation was "greased" to go through the House rapidly and he feels that the testimony developed at the hearings has slowed it down somewhat and that the possibilities of defeating it are better than they have appeared to be at any time previously.

Our opposition testimony was based on: 1. The bill would permit duty-free importation of wools of the same grades produced in this country; 2. The bill is in conflict with the policy of the Administration and Congress at the time the Wool Act was passed predicated on no reduction in the tariff on wool; 3. The legislation would grant a special privilege to one segment of the industry and other segments would probably come to Congress to demand the same privilege; 4. The problems of the domestic carpet mills are caused by an increased volume of cheaply produced imported carpets and the proper solution to this problem is to increase the tariff on imported carpets or impose a quota.

Fred Earwood was also in Washington to assist in the preparation of testimony for the hearings. Congressmen Fisher (Texas) and Berry (South Dakota) both appeared in opposition, and opposition statements were also filed with the committee by Congressmen Dixon and Dawson (Utah); Hagen (California); and Norblad (Oregon). Not many of the members of Congress were in Washington at the time of the hearings.

It was also learned in Washington that Congressman Smith of Mississippi will reintroduce his labeling bill early in the next session and that we will still be able to endorse this bill because it will continue to leave the Wool Products Labeling Act unchanged. However, we will have to watch for amendments to this bill and also for introduction of other bills which would repeal the Wool Products Labeling Act because the National Retail Dry Goods Association and some other organizations are still working for such repeal.



JANUARY, 1957

DESTRUCTION OF DOMESTIC SHEEP INDUSTRY COULD BE THE RESULT OF ANY FURTHER Tariff Tinkering

(Editor's Note. This statement by James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers and a member of the NWGA's Special Carpet Wool Committee, shows the danger to the domestic wool industry from "Tariff Tinkering," such as that proposed by the carpet people and outlined in last month's issue. These two articles on the carpet wool tariff question were requested at the suggestion of the NWGA's Executive Committee, meeting in Helena, Montana, last July that wool growers generally be informed of the problems involved.)

by JAMES A. HOOPER

SOME years ago I stood on a high dike that kept the salt water of the Zuider Zee from inundating the land and completely washing away the dike that protected the homes of the Dutch from the sea. I then realized the true significance of the story of the little boy who held his finger in the dike to prevent a disaster.

From a vantage standpoint I now observe the waves of free trade washing against the tariff wall and the analogy is apparent that if the waves of free trade through "special privilege" are permitted to "tinker" with the tariff wall, it is only a matter of time before disaster will come in the destruction of the entire tariff structure and the loss of our industry.

An example of such "Tariff Tinkering" is the proposal of the carpet people that wools not finer than 46's with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's be allowed to come into this country duty free when used for carpet manufacture. At present the so-called "name" wools and similar wools not finer than 40's with a 10 percent tolerance of 44's enter without payment of duty when used for carpet purposes.

Dangerous Situation

Natural and economic changes since the Tariff Act of 1930 became law have produced vast improvement in world sheep breeding and have resulted in upgrading most of the wool formerly classified as carpet wool, and especially the "name" wools, which are still available duty free. The situation is dangerous. This "precedent" is now haunting the sheep industry, and attempts are

being used to make this a basis for additional "precedents" or "Tariff Tinkering."

This was well put by the Wool Trade in a recent release, which said: "Admittedly, an alteration of the tariff establishes precedent so that there would be a basis and experience upon which future recommendations of similar character could be submitted." It is the obligation of the sheep industry to see that no more of these "precedents" are permitted.

The problem involved in the importation of carpet wools is one of international politics to a greater extent than price, supply and demand, and any "Tariff Tinkering" would in no way influence this political situation. Carpet wools, to a great extent, are produced principally in the countries behind the Iron Curtain and presently come into the United States duty free. Some of the wools are known as Smyrna, Donskoi, Cordova, Valparaiso, Syrian, Cyprus, Egyptian, Black Spanish, Welsh Mountain, etc. A substantial volume comes from Argentina.

Revisions of exchange rates by Argentina make very uncertain the securing of Criolla and coarse crossbred wools from that country. From India and Pakistan about one-half the clip is exported under a quota system, and from Tibet and Afghanistan the United States has banned exports.

Denied Import Rights

Imports from Syria come either directly or indirectly through Lebanon and it is possible that at any moment imports from that country may be denied entrance into the United States. China, the third largest source of carpet wools, has been denied imports to the United States since 1953. Prior to that time, we received as much as 52 million pounds of carpet wool from her annually.

Practically all of these countries are experiencing an upbreeding in sheep and improving the quality and fineness of the wool clip. In many of the countries such as Iran the wool has been used in private homes by women and children for the production of carpets. This cottage industry is now rapidly becoming industrialized. It is expected that more wool will be exported.

This situation combined with other

diplomatic and political conditions makes the change of tariff impractical, as it would neither increase the production of coarse wool nor open up new sources of imports to the United States.

Any approach by lower tariff would not, in any way, increase the imports, but would possibly make the competition in purchasing carpet wools even more severe and instead of the United States receiving the revenue in the way of duty, the foreign country would receive the increase by higher prices. In 1956 there were imported, free of duty, carpet type wools in a volume of almost 186 million pounds. In 1953 188 million pounds were imported, but imports declined to approximately 145 million pounds in 1954. This is evidence that the demand for carpet wool is being fully satisfied. Further evidence is found in the fact that the stock of carpet wool on hand at the end of June of this year totaled 40 million pounds (scoured basis) compared with 32 million pounds last year.

Argentina Boosts Production

The last two decades Argentina has been the principal source of American imports of carpet wool, supplying 47 percent in 1955. There has been an increased production of carpet wool in Argentina from 110 million pounds in 1954 to 120 million pounds in 1956. As indicated in the Wool Digest, "the sharp increase in available supplies in Argentina and the continued diversion of apparel type crossbred wool to carpet manufacture in the United States," is further evidence that there is an increase in carpet wools and that the apparel type of crossbred wools can be used in carpets.

The "prices of carpet wool in the United States in early 1956 were slightly below 1955 levels," as reported in the "Wool Carpet Situation in 1956" by the United States Department of Agriculture. Argentina exported to the United States 48 percent more carpet wool in 1956 than in 1955, India and Pakistan the same percentage, while New Zealand increased its exports 111 percent, all of which was duty free. From the above facts it is evident that "Tariff Tinkering" has already gone too far.

The increased importation in manufactured woolen apparel as well as in

carpets is indisputable—and at the same time an unfortunate occurrence—with a 39 percent increase in wool apparel fabric imports from January to April, 1956, and a 43 percent increase in carpets. It is evident that if there is to be "Tariff Tinkering," it should be on the manufactured article. The continued and increased use of wool grading from 36's to 48's through fashion changes should spark some "Yankee Ingenuity" in the carpet industry in the use of finer and domestic wool for carpets. Very definitely the approach to the situation should be by increased duties on manufactured carpets and manufactured woolen apparel rather than by any change in the duty on raw material.

Coarse Wools Available

I have before me nine samples of woolen cloth that are being made today out of wool grading from 36's to 48's. "These coarse tweeds," I am quoting from a manufacturer, "are quite popular at this time, made into sport coats, bed blankets and motor robes and are commonly found in the trade. You will note that by changing the blend slightly in some of these fabrics no wool dutiable under the carpet schedule would be required, making a substantial difference in the cost of the finished product, whether it was carpet or garment fabric. Current marketing reports indicate that there are more of the lower grades of wool available in proportion to the demand than the finer grades which gives the carpet manufacturer more than an equal chance with the manufacturers of apparel cloth to supply their needs under present tariff schedules."

Any change in the tariff, such as suggested by the carpet people, would also be a direct blow at the small flocks as the preponderance of coarse wool is produced from the meat type sheep which are mostly found on the farms and in the smaller flocks.

So, if there is to be any "Tariff Tinkering," let us cooperate with each other, the textile manufacturer, the carpet manufacturer and the producer to protect the markets of the United States against invasion. Give the consumer a better commodity and carry out the slogan, "What America makes, makes America."

NATIONAL WESTERN

A list of judges that reads like a "Who's Who" of the livestock world has been named to officiate at the National Western Stock Show. The show will be held in the Stockyard Stadium,

Denver Union Stock Yards and the Denver Coliseum for nine days opening on January 11 and running through January 19.

National Western Stock Show General Manager Willard Simms said show officials were especially pleased at the caliber of judges obtained for this year's show. Geographically the judges

were recruited from California to New York and from Texas to Canada.

Alma C. Esplin of Logan, Utah will judge Rambouillet, Corriedale and Columbia breeding sheep and Rufus Cox of Manhattan, Kansas will judge Hampshires, Southdowns and Suffolk sheep.

The wool show will be judged by E. M. Pohle of Denver and Alma C. Esplin.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

Special report sees need for boost in agricultural production by 1975

IN sizing up the production job ahead of farmers during the next 20 years, economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture point out that sizable adjustments may be needed to balance farm output with changing market demand.

The magnitude and nature of the job is analyzed by Dr. Glen T. Barton and Dr. Robert O. Rogers, agricultural economists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, in the publication "Farm Output—Past Changes and Projected Needs," USDA AIB No. 162.

There probably will be about 210 million persons in the U. S. to feed and clothe in 1975—a fourth more than the 165 million in mid-1955. Based on that and other assumptions, the USDA economists see a need for one-third more agricultural products in 1975 than in 1951-53. They say the past record of farmers would indicate that future needs can be met relatively easily.

A marked increase in the need for livestock production is the dominating feature of the future production pattern. About 45 percent more livestock production than in 1951-53 will be needed. Production of cattle and calves may need to be increased by about 50 percent, hogs about 40 percent, and sheep and lambs about 25 percent.

If there is no change in total hay and forage acreage, pasture and hay yields would need to be increased about 35 percent. Livestockmen also are expected to need more feed grains.

If projected production requirements for 1975 were met solely through increases in area of cropland, an additional 150 million acres would be needed. But trends during the last 15 years indicate that only about 25 million additional acres might be put to use. That means five-sixths of the job would have to be done by increasing yields, or by other advances in technology. However, increased efficiency in use of livestock feed could reduce substantially the cropland requirements, since present feeds and feeding rates were assumed in making the projection of needs.

The Department economists say trends suggest that crop production should be increased by a fourth above the 1951-53 level to meet the needs of an expanded population 20 years from now. A 40 percent increase in truck crops is seen. Requirements for fruits and nuts may increase a third or more.

Compared with 1951-53, only moderate increases in production of cotton and potatoes are called for by 1975. To meet projected needs for dairy products two decades from now, milk production would need to be increased by a third above 1951-53 output.

The authors explain that the projections in their study are not forecasts; they indicate expected trends. They assume a growing economy with no major wars or economic depressions. The economists point out that changes in technology and economic forces not now on the horizon could alter the economic outlook. For that reason, current appraisals of future farm production needs may easily become outdated.

The farmer has a big job ahead of him, but it does not appear so large if compared with the remarkable rise in farm output in recent years. The economists conclude in their study that the question is chiefly one of "how" rather than "whether" farm production needs of 1975 can be met.

A prominent Wyoming sheepman visited behind the Iron Curtain in August. This is what he found out about

Russian Agriculture

RUSSIANS definitely are increasing their agricultural capabilities, although many primitive methods are still being used behind the Iron Curtain.

This was one of the main observations of Herman Werner, prominent sheep and cattle man of Casper, Wyoming, who toured the U. S. S. R. in August. Mr. Werner was one of 18 livestock, farm and agricultural experts who made the trip.

"The Russian sheep industry is carried on in and around the Caucasian Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas and in the Afghanistan Province in the south," Mr. Werner explained.

"The U. S. S. R. has an estimated sheep population of 124.9 million head, compared to our 27 million. In the United States we have an annual consumption of nearly one billion pounds of wool and produce only about 232 million pounds," Mr. Werner points out. The Wyoming wool grower stated that "these figures make us realize what a precarious position we are in woolwise."

Sheep Breeding Progress

An Australian member of the group visited a Russian farm exhibit to study the sheep program. He reported to Mr. Werner and the rest of the group that much progress had been made in sheep breeding and developing fine wool types. Russian wool, he reported, is equal to Australian wool.

Mrs. Werner, who accompanied her husband on the trip, was unable to enter Russia, as officials in Helsinki, Finland, informed her that the application for her visa "had not arrived." When efforts to procure a visa failed, a decision was made for Mrs. Werner to remain at Helsinki or return to Stockholm, while the rest of the party went on into Russia.

The group flew from Helsinki to Moscow in a Scandinavian Airline plane. Mr. Werner found the people of Russia respectful to the Americans. Inevitably they would ask such questions, "Do all Americans own automobiles?"

Describing his first impression of Russia, Mr. Werner told of masses of people hurriedly heading for a definite destination, dressed comfortably, but in the same pattern. Clothing in the shops was standard with not much attempt at style or variation. Men's suits are sold in bales, tied with a cord.

Russian food was plentiful. A typical meal served the American visitors consisted of bread, butter, cheese, tomatoes, cucumbers, sardines, tea and mineral water.

Primitive Procedures

On their first visit to one of the well-known Russian collective farms, the group found the soil rather poor and the farm procedures disappointingly primitive.

The group later visited the U. S. S. R. Agricultural Exhibition, where no effort had been spared to make an impression on the visitors. Mr. Werner described this 600-acre exhibition as "magnificent." Cattle, hogs and sheep were in prime condition. Flowers were very abundant, and farm machinery was much in evidence. On their later visits throughout the country, however, the group found none of the machinery in evidence.

When the group traveled to Kiev, a Russian agricultural center, they visited another collective farm. Mr. Werner learned that under the collective farm system, Russian farmers give up all title to land, working it together for the government.

The group learned that an income of from \$200 to \$250 a month was a good wage scale. The Soviets keep the economy in balance by simply raising the price of items sold. This effectively offsets high wages.

At the farm near Kiev, the Americans were again disappointed at the primitive farming methods. Following the usual procedure, they were invited into a large room at the farm, the manager made a speech of welcome and gave statistics on the operation of the farm. Since the figures given were often astounding, the Americans compared notes later. They found the figures given for cost of operation and production of the farm were not substantiated and were obviously "padded" to give a good impression.

State Farm Visit

Later in their trip, the group visited a Russian state farm at Kharkov. State farms concentrate on research and development of farm products. They supply the seed and stock used by collective farms.

The two types of farms—state and collective—differ in several ways. In the collective system, the theory is that the net earnings of the farms, minus expenses, are divided among the farmers. In actual practice, there are seldom any earnings above expenses. One method used on the collective farm is to rent one acre to the farmer which can be planted in any crop, with the farmer given the privilege of selling any produce he doesn't consume.

A home can be built on this acre, but the government still retains the title



Shown with Russian agricultural workers in the photograph above is Herman Werner of Casper, Wyoming, second from the right, and Ray Bladwell of Sydney, Australia, first man on the left. The woman in the frock in front of Bladwell is the specialist in the sheep and wool department. Werner and Bladwell were members of the tour visiting Russian farms and agricultural exhibits in the fall of 1956.

to the ground. Land used by the farmer must be worked in his spare time, or by his family.

A highlight of the Kharkov stop was a visit to a tractor factory. One of the products, a 14 horsepower tractor, appeared to be a "very useful machine" and was well made. A characteristic of the factory that holds true throughout Russia, was the number of women engaged in such work. All phases of the work, from pouring the hot metal in molds, to the testing of the finished product, were carried out by women.

Comparison of Notes

The group got together in Moscow before their departure back to the United States for a comparison of notes. This gathering resulted in the following findings:

Labor—Women carry the brunt of Russian labor, with 60 percent of the working class made up of women. Women work in highway construction, street cleaning, railroad work, sewer work, and in many other fields. Regardless of the type of labor performed, Russian women are usually neat and clean, and have pride in their appearance, even though at times they are barefooted.

Farming—The group was surprised at the high standard of Russian farming, especially in growing corn. The country has all the needed factors for producing corn, and when they learn proper methods from other countries could develop into serious competition for other corn growing countries.

Religion—Two churches are in prominence, Baptist and Catholic. Religion is not very popular with the younger people, and few attend church.

Schools—School attendance is compulsory in the country. Schools are patterned after those in the U. S.

People—Generally speaking, the Russian people are not very cheerful, though apparently well fed. There is a conspicuous absence of children on streets throughout Russia.

Law enforcement—Very few Red Army soldiers were seen throughout the tour. However, Russian police are in evidence in large numbers.

The Werners traveled home via Amsterdam, Brussels, Shannon and Newfoundland and landed in New York on August 30.

On his return to Casper, Wyoming, Mr. Werner made this summary: "I saw an estimated 50 to 60 thousand head of cattle developed mostly from breeds such as Brown Swiss, Holstein, Guernsey, Durham and Jersey. These breeds have been crossed and well serve the needs of the Russians. Dairy business is of major import as I saw it, with every farm having its quota of cattle.

"Barns are used to shelter, milk and care for cattle, and are usually open on the sides with just a roof. Russians use milking machines, but the milk is not handled in a sanitary way. It is transported in large cans and tanks holding several hundred gallons.

"It's a mystery how the dairy industry is carried on without refrigeration. One can plainly see why we were served the national drink, a large glass of yogurt (sour milk concoction) for breakfast every day.

"In all my travels over a large area of Russia, I saw no fences. Cattle were herded by women on foot using a stick or switch. Only once did I see anyone riding a horse."

Annual U. S. Sheep Disease Report

Psoroptic sheep scabies was reported in 607 flocks during the fiscal year July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956. The number of sheep infected was 42,622 out of a total of 8,730,339 inspected. Dippings totaled 441,713.

Scabies was reported in only two western States. In Texas 149 sheep were infected in 9 flocks; in South Dakota, 646 sheep in 7 flocks.

A comparison of the annual report of sheep scabies for 1956 with that for 1955, according to the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service, indicates there was an increase of approximately 37 percent in the number of infected flocks reported and an increase of approximately 22 percent in the number of counties involved. The report of 607 infected flocks in 267 different counties (an average of approximately 2.3 infected flocks per county) suggests the disease is widespread in certain areas.

In addition to the totals given above, sheep scabies was diagnosed and mites demonstrated in 110 consignments of sheep received at the public stockyards under Branch supervision.

In the preceding year 34,460 sheep were reported as infected with scabies in 442 flocks. In South Dakota that year there were 2,421 infected sheep in 21 flocks and in Texas 2,359 sheep in 33 flocks.

The Animal Disease Eradication Branch is making an all-out effort to clean up scabies. In April of this year a kit of 45 colored slides showing scabies, mites, cattle and sheep affected with scabies and methods of diagnosis and eradication, was sent to each Animal Disease Eradication Branch field inspector-in-charge for general use within the State concerned and to each

veterinary college. These slides are being used to train persons in the various phases of scabies eradication and are also available for showing to interested livestock groups.

Scrapie

In fiscal year 1956 scrapie was diagnosed in 23 flocks. Fourteen of them were in Indiana, two in Ohio and one each in Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina. Since July 1, 1956, only three cases of scrapie have been reported; one each in Illinois, Indiana and North Carolina.

Bluetongue

The number of flocks infected with bluetongue reported during fiscal 1956 was 546 as follows: Utah 5, Arizona 10, California 8, Colorado 13, New Mexico 7, Texas 488, Missouri 13 and Oklahoma 2. Nineteen cases of bluetongue were reported in July and August, 1956; none since.

New lamb marking cradle

LAMB marking has been made easier with the development of new marking cradle—the LAMAC, according to various reports from sheepmen.

Many sheepmen have reported that marking was speeded up considerably by using the LAMAC and that one catcher could suffice where three or four were necessary before. Marking is reportedly easier on the lambs too with the new cradle.

Large range operators as well as small flock owners have employed the Lamb Marking Cradle to advantage.

Texas buyers organize

FRED T. Earwood, vice president and general manager of the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company was elected president of the Texas Wool and Mohair Warehouse Association at its organization meeting in San Angelo, December 3.

Frank Roddie, head of Roddie and Company of Brady was named first vice president; Gerald Nicks, owner of the Marfa Wool and Mohair Company, was selected second vice president and Ernest L. Williams of San Angelo was named temporary secretary.

The association is to be a non-profit corporation with offices in Sonora. Its purpose as outlined in the by-laws and charter application, is to promote the sheep and goat industry in Texas and the nation and also to consider warehouse problems as they arise.



LEFT: Scouring the wool.

Photos courtesy Swift & Co.

ABOVE: Sorting wool for fineness while being pulled from the pelt. 16 grades in quality were selected from different parts of the fleeces.

Many changes have taken place in WOOL WASHING AND SCOURING

by COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH

FOR over 200 years, sheep in the eastern section of the United States were washed before shearing. The original reason for this practice lay in the need for clean wool in the home woolen industries. The fibers could not be combed and spun neatly if they contained much grease. Not even lime was available on most farms, and the caustics made from wood ashes did not dissolve the grease, except at such high temperatures that the texture of the wool fiber was injured.

The practice was continued long after home spinning and weaving were discontinued, because itinerant wool buyers made it a custom to deduct one-third of the price per pound paid for washed fleeces if the grower offered unwashed fleeces. Many years after the need disappeared, sheepmen complained of the unfairness of the practice, since the deduction seemed too great proportionally, even for Merinos and the heavy yolk in their fleeces.

In 1877 an Ohioan, A. F. Breckenridge, washed 58 sheep and sheared them on June 1st. The next year he sheared them without washing. The first year there was 12-months' growth, while in the second year there was only 11-months' growth. He added an eleventh to the weight of the second year fleece to allow for a shorter period of growth but made no allowance for the decline in fleece weight due to increased age of the sheep, or the shorter fiber. His three-year-olds averaged losing a pound and nearly fifteen ounces when washed; his four-year-olds averaged losing two pounds and one ounce; and his five-year-olds and six-year-olds three pounds and one ounce. He concluded that since the yolk did not dissolve in cold water that oily fleeces would shrink the most in scouring, although they would shrink somewhat less in washing.

This produced quite a problem for the man who was selling his fleeces; but when they were used for fabrics in the home, it made little difference. One advantage was

that the process removed the dirt and other debris from the fleeces, although if not all the wool grease was lost in washing, it would be lost in scouring after the wool was purchased.

About a quarter of a century ago, many pelts were washed at points distant from the wool pulleries so as to save the freight rate on the portion of weight removed. Today, however, it is cheaper through the avoiding of labor costs at the point of shipment to send pelts directly to the wool pulleries before washing. These wool pulleries are largely located on the Atlantic Seaboard or the Pacific Coast. Savings also result from the fact that it is cheaper to pull the wool from the pelts if they can be handled in larger numbers. This advantage arises from the fact that the skins can be laid on moving tables where the depilatory, which penetrates from the flesh side to the wool follicles, is applied and costs (as time and motion efficiency studies go) are decreased.

The staple is longer in pulled wool, but there is still some prejudice in certain quarters against pulled wool because of the chemical treatment. Before pulling, the flesh side of the pelt is painted with a mixture of sodium sulphide and lime. The larger the amount of sulphide is, the darker the color. In big pulleries, the formula is about 4200 pounds of sodium sulphide crystals, 1300 pounds of slurry of lime (a thin suspension in water of insoluble lime), 850 pounds of water, and 5.5 pounds of cornstarch. This solution is diluted further with water to form a proper consistency of paint mixture. Its strength is measured by degrees of "Baume."

WRINGERS REMOVE MOST FOREIGN MATTER

Different wool pulleries vary in the amount of water they use in preparing the paint. The pelts are removed from the wringer, which takes most of the foreign matter out in washing, and are laid flesh side up on the table. Then the paint is applied. It varies in strength from 20° Baume

in spring lambs to 32.5° Baume in heavier sheep pelts. The strength, however, also varies with the time of year and the washing methods.

In early times lime only was used as paint. Then arsenic or iron sulphide was added, but the best results were obtained when sodium sulphide was the principal ingredient other than lime. The sodium sulphide has a tendency to dissolve the albumen in the follicles better than other compounds, and it penetrates very rapidly to reach the wool roots from the flesh side of the pelt.

However, the lime used is water-slaked and it must be carefully screened so that no large particles of so-called "burnt lime" (calcium or lime oxide), or other foreign materials, are present. It is always a good investment to have a container with a stirrer inside, in case it is necessary to keep the lime in suspension. Any unslaked (non-hydrated) lime will burn the pelts or fibers. The lime used in making the paint must be of a definite uniform fineness, and the particles are as nearly even in size as can be obtained with the aid of a fine-grained sifter. There is grave danger of damage to the pelts if any of the original burnt lime is not properly slaked. Even at that, correct use comes only from practical knowledge of pelts and skins—this is the real basis of satisfactory operations. Burning not only injures the skins and wool, but it cuts down the value of the sheep's by-products, and a buyer usually estimates his bids on the safe side.

DISSOLVES PROTEIN AROUND FOLLICLES

The painted pelt is allowed to lie over night and then the next morning the chemicals have dissolved away the soluble protein compounds that surround the wool follicles. This releases the fiber at its very root and makes the full length available to the spinner and weaver. Many times the question is raised as to the yield of pulled wool, but no average figure can be given that is significant, on account of the variation in thickness and weight of skins among breeds or different individuals in the same breed; the time in the growing season in which the sheep are shorn; and the proportion of impurities and dirt.

While an illustration is furnished herewith of hand-pulling, and the meticulous grading of the pulled wool into as many different qualities (grades) as may be found in

different parts of the fleeces, many new developments are under way. For example, at some of the eastern pulleries experiments are being conducted with machine-pulling of wool from the pelts, without painting; while at other pulleries grading and sorting of the unwashed wool may provide a more efficient product for scouring. Usually wool from the same part of two animals that grade alike will have almost the same content of "wool grease" and will permit more accurate scouring treatments.

One interesting quality of wool wax ("wool grease") is that it contains many higher alcohols and organic acids which are not only unusual and complex, but also are not found in other waxes. Other waxes cannot be utilized, therefore, as a substitute for wool waxes and they have almost unlimited actual and potential uses of their own. The purified form of wool wax, known as lanolin, will always be valuable in both medication and cosmetics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Hormones may boost wool yield

A cheap, simple way of boosting wool yields is being tested in New Zealand with promising results.

After three years of experiments in which sheep are given an extra supply of a hormone which stimulates wool growth it has been found that yield is increased an average of 13.5 percent (about one pound on an eight pound fleece). The wool is also of finer quality.

This year the hormone treatment will be given on a mass basis to over 1,500 sheep in stud flocks on several New Zealand sheep stations.

The hormone treatment resulted from the discovery that changes in the alternating of light and darkness triggered off a spurt in wool growth. This effect was traced back to the light-sensitive pituitary gland, the "master" gland which controls most of the body's hormones.

Researchers found a definite rhythm which gave the best growth. This was the alternating of eight hours' light and 16 hours' darkness. From their indoor, artificial light experiments this group yielded 15 percent more wool than a control flock exposed to a duplication of the normal, seasonally-varying amounts of light.

The link between light, the pituitary and wool growth explains why wool growth varies throughout the year in response to the changing pattern of daylight and darkness.

The hormone used in the experiments is the "L"-thyroxine, a commercially available hormone which will do the same job as the pituitary's secretions. It is administered with a "gun" which implants a pellet under the skin behind the shoulder.

The "L"-thyroxine trials began in 1954 on a comprehensive basis planned to uncover any harmful side effects. Many aspects were studied and pregnant, non-pregnant and milking ewes were tested with varying dosages.

There has been no sign of ill-effects as yet, even though some of the ewes have been getting the hormone for three years. There has been no reduction in lambing percentages; it is even possible that lambing may actually be improved. Definite figures on lambing will be released after this season's records have been analyzed.

The cost of the hormone treatment has been estimated at about \$.28 per sheep. Under mass manufacturing methods the cost could fall.

If good results are obtained from this year's extensive trial, it is hoped to have supplies of the hormone on the market by January, 1957.



Baling wool for shipment

RANGE CONDITIONS: Poor

WINTER range and pasture feed is the shortest in the West since 1934. Continued drought has resulted in a critical feed situation in much of the central and southern Great Plains and in New Mexico, Arizona and southern Utah.

Grazing conditions are fairly good in the Northern Plains, good in the Northwest, parts of Nevada and California.

The December 1 report of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service lists range conditions at 63 percent—the lowest for December 1 since 1934, when 58 percent was reported. This report has dropped 10 percentage points from December 1, 1955.

Supplemental feeding of livestock has helped maintain their condition in the dry area. Many feeder lambs moved early because of dry conditions. Texas has had heavy marketings of sheep and lambs and feeding continues heavy.

Winter sheep ranges have short feed in Utah, southern Nevada, western Colorado and in central and south central Wyoming.

Meat Buying Programs Discontinued by USDA

USDA purchases of hamburger, lard and turkey were discontinued in late November. The buying programs were inaugurated in late September and early October in an effort to bolster farm prices for turkeys, cattle and hogs.

The Department said it spent a total of \$38.7 million for the three commodities to be used in the school lunch program.

A seasonal decline in marketings of cattle and turkeys and a strengthening of the hog market brought on the discontinuance of the buying program. Quantity of hamburger purchased to date is sufficient to supply school lunch needs for some time, the Department said. A total of \$24.6 million was spent in the acquisition of more than 72 million pounds of hamburger since the program began.

About 21.5 million pounds of lard were purchased during the hog buying program which began in October at a cost of \$3.7 million.

The Department noted that prices received by producers for turkeys "have been very stable" during the life of the program. Approximately 27.1 million pounds of frozen turkeys were purchased since the program was inaugurated in late September at a cost of

\$10.4 million. Secretary Benson recently warned turkey producers to cut production next year, from a substantial increase indicated in Department reports.

H. J. Devereaux Resigns South Dakota Position

HARRY J. Devereaux resigned as secretary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association during its recent convention after 15 years of valuable service to the industry in that position.

Mr. Devereaux was active in the organization of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association and also in its affiliation with the National Wool Growers Association in 1939. He was the first representative of the South Dakota group on the Executive Committee of the National Association and had been secretary since June, 1942.

Elected as one of the five vice presidents of the National Wool Growers Association in January, 1943, he served in that capacity until December, 1949. On January 3, 1947, Mr. Devereaux was elected president of the American Wool Council, Inc., a position held until December, 1952.

With J. B. Wilson and F. E. Ackerman, Mr. Devereaux was instrumental in effecting the amalgamation of the American Wool Council with the U. S. branch of the Intermountain Wool Secretariat to form the Wool Bureau in 1949. He was one of the Council's three representatives on the Board of Directors for the Wool Bureau for many years and during the fiscal year 1950-51 of the Wool Bureau, he served as chairman of the board and at all times has



HARRY J. DEVEREAUX

... After 15 years of active service, a resignation.

taken a very keen interest in wool promotion and other phases of the sheep industry.

To learn more about the world wool growing industry, he visited England in the spring of 1949 and in the fall of 1950 spent several weeks touring sheep ranches in Australia and New Zealand. He was accompanied by Mrs. Devereaux on these trips.

In addition to all of his activities in behalf of the general welfare of the industry, Mr. Devereaux owns and operates with his partners one of the large ranches in the West, Devereaux, Burke and Sheridan, with headquarters in Hoover, South Dakota. He is vice chairman of the board of the Rapid City National Bank and has recently undertaken quite an extensive building program in Rapid City.

While retiring from active duty as secretary of the Western South Dakota group, we feel sure that Mr. Devereaux's interest in the welfare of the sheep industry will continue and that he will serve it in other capacities as much as his personal affairs will permit.

More Forest Production Urged of Small Owners

NEW and expanded research to help owners of small forest properties make a larger contribution to the supply of high-quality forest products needed to meet this country's rapidly increasing demands was urged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Research Advisory Committee at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., November 13-15.

The committee pointed out that about 60 percent of U. S. forest resources belong to some 4½ million owners whose individual holdings range from 40 to 200 acres.

Also emphasized in the group's discussions was the need for increased research on means to improve forest range and watershed management, to give better protection to forests against fires, insects, and diseases; to encourage satisfactory multiple use of forest lands for development of fish, game, and recreational resources, as well as for timber and livestock production; and to improve the utilization of forest products, including gum naval stores and maple products.

The 11-member advisory group, established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, reelected as its chairman for a third two-year term Gus P. Backman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, Utah. Otto J. Wolff, prominent sheepman from Rapid City, South Dakota, is a member of the committee.



(Editor's Note: Long years of experience have given Alexander Johnston a comprehensive knowledge of wool. He has, of course, been associated with the University of Wyoming for many years and carries the title of "Wool Specialist." In that position he has worked closely with many wool growers in aiming for the best possible profit out of their clips. During the war years, Johnston served the Government as chief of the Wool Division, Livestock and Meats Branch, War Food Administration. Resigning from that post in the spring of 1945, he returned to the Wyoming U and his interest in promot-

ing the domestic wool industry through better marketing methods. Many months spent in Australia last year gave him an excellent opportunity to study the merchandising of the big clip there. Based on all this experience, he has outlined this proposed method for marketing the domestic clip, and has asked that consideration be given it at the NWGA convention in Las Vegas. The Wyoming Wool Growers Association, at its recent convention, favored the development of a system of wool preparation at the shearing shed and of selling it in regulated quantities at public sales on central wool markets.)

FOR SELLING GREASE WOOL:

A proposal for revision of the American system

by ALEXANDER JOHNSTON

THE PROPOSAL:

To develop and promote—through organization—a feasible system of wool preparation and marketing in the United States based upon the principles under which the Australian wool system functions with maximum economic efficiency.

This comprises preparation of the shorn wool by subdividing the fleece into value classes, displaying these value classes to prospective buyers before sale, and selling them through public-auction sales on central wool markets.

The aims of this system are: (1) to provide standardized classified grease wools to American manufacturers in form suitable for processing without additional preparation, (2) to lower primary textile production costs, and (3) to yield greater net returns to wool growers who produce the better-quality wools in this country.

DISCUSSION OF THIS PROPOSAL:

There are many wool growers and manufacturers who would welcome a progressive change to modernize our present wool system and who will support such a movement. The system I propose is not untried theory, for its principles form the basis for the world-famous Australian wool system, which has meant so much to the wool growers of that country.

The Australian wool system has progressively evolved over a period of 113 years. So well has this system been developed that the industry now is able to produce an annual wool clip of over 1,450 million pounds of grease wool, to prepare this clip for sale on the world

market, and to sell these prepared wools by public-auction in the wool markets of Australia to buyers who represent the greatest wool manufacturers in all the major industrial countries of the world.

The Australian wool system consists of three distinct phases in order, namely (1) preparation of the wool, (2) display of wool to prospective buyers, and (3) selling by public-auction. The success of each succeeding phase depends upon the efficiency in performance of the operations preceding it.

Certain minor modifications in the Australian system have been made in the system proposed for America. These changes were made to suit the particular requirements of our American manufacturers.

The proposed wool system for America has three phases:

1. Shearing and preparation of the clip for market at the shearing-shed can be accomplished at the same time. The shearer will first shear off the thighs and breech (including the tags and stained wool). These portions will be kept separate from the main fleece. The shearer will then shear off the main fleece. The main fleece will not be tied. The main fleeces and the off-sorts (thighs, breeches, etc.) will be graded into their respective value classes based upon quality, staple length, shrinkage, color, and defects. Each main line and off-sort will be sacked or baled separately.
2. The clip will be transported to the central wool-market warehouse for display and sale. Representative bales of each lot in the clip will be

displayed for sale at designated times on appropriate show floors.

Buyers will be provided with catalogues listing the lot number, total number of bales, approximate weight of the lot, description of the wool, and the core-test yield.

3. Selling the wool will be done by the public-auction method.

Wools displayed for sale in the morning will be auctioned that afternoon.

The auctioneer will call the lot number and an opening price and will call for bids.

The auctioneer will sell the lot to the highest bidder by calling the name of the bidder and the price bid; then he will strike the rostrum with his gavel to complete the transaction.

By adoption and development of this system we believe that wool growers will benefit through the orderly marketing of standardized classes (grades) of grease wool.

COMPARATIVE COST OF PRESENT METHOD AND THE PROPOSED METHOD:

Based upon conservative estimates of production and on prevailing wage rates for preparation of grease wool before it can be scoured, the unit cost of preparation under the present system is approximately 2.66 cents a pound, grease basis.

Much of this high cost is incurred through repeated handling of the wool. The bags of ungraded wool are packed at the shearing-shed, and little or no preparation is attempted. The wool merchant who purchases the wool is obliged to unpack the fleeces, grade

(Continued on page 36.)

NWGA Carpet Wool Committee Meets

NWGA'S Special Carpet Wool Committee spent Saturday, December 1, 1956 at the Association's Salt Lake office. The conference was made necessary by the calling of hearings by the Subcommittee on Customs, Tariffs and Reciprocal Trade Agreements of the House Ways and Means Committee, for December 15 on the proposal for duty-free entry of wools not finer than 46's when used for carpet purposes.

Chairman Fred T. Earwood of Sonora, Texas, presided at the meeting. C. M. Bishop, president of Pendleton Woolen Mills at Portland, and James A. Hooper of Salt Lake City, the other members of the Committee, were in attendance; also Executive Secretary Marsh of the NWGA and Melvin D. Fell of the Pendleton Mills.

After a very comprehensive discussion of the carpet wool situation, the committee came to a unanimous decision that the proposal should be vigorously opposed by the NWGA, as decreed by 1956 convention action. Arguments supporting such stand were outlined and incorporated in the presentation made before the House Subcommittee by President Breckenridge jointly for the National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

(Due to an early copy deadline for the January NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, publication of the statement is being held over until next month.)

Freight Rate Increase Granted by ICC

AN emergency increase in freight rates was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on December 17; 7 percent in the Eastern States and 5 percent in the West, to become effective December 28.

The decision followed a hearing in Kansas City, Missouri in the forepart of December. No action was taken on a pending request for the 7 percent increase from southern territory railroads.

In the opinion of the Commission, "there is a real and pressing need on the part of the . . . railroads for additional revenue sufficient to offset . . . increases in wages, payroll taxes and prices, including other adjustments in

their revenues and expenses which may be reasonably anticipated in the immediate future."

Certain exceptions were made by the Commission on some products. The increase will not apply to refrigeration and other protective service charges.

Also the increase is held at 5 percent in all areas on grain, grain products, livestock, fresh meats and packing house products, lard substitutes and vegetable oil shortening.

Rate limitations were also placed on some other commodities. On coal the increase was made a flat 10 cents a ton; on fresh vegetables, edible nuts, canned goods and millwork not more than 7 cents each 100 pounds is the maximum increase allowed. On cotton the increase is limited to 8 cents each 100 pounds; on lumber and sugar not more

than 6 cents each 100 pounds; on potash not more than 50 cents a ton; on phosphate rock and salt not more than 30 cents a ton; on lignite not more than 5 cents a ton.

The request for an additional 15 percent increase in freight rates is to come up early in the new year. Some newspaper reports have declared the Interstate Commerce Commission holds that the 7 percent emergency increase should be a part of the 15 percent but the railroads hold a different opinion. It is our understanding that they will continue to ask for the 15 percent increase in addition to the 7 percent increase just granted.

The National Wool Growers Association will vigorously oppose this 15 percent increase and Vice President Angus McIntosh is preparing to appear at the March 6 hearing in Salt Lake if cross-examination of his testimony filed with the Commission is requested by the railroads. The NWGA testimony will aim to show that the sheep industry cannot absorb these higher freight costs and will turn or are turning to other means of transportation which reduces the livestock traffic to the railroads and their revenues.

The increase just granted the roads will amount, it is estimated, to a additional \$402,600,000 revenue annually.

BULKY WOOL BLAZER



MANFULLY bold, this American striped blazer coat is of bulky wool yarn knitted in a magnified shaker stitch, by Himalaya. Sleeves are comfortably full. The free V-neckline extends deeply to the low three-button closing. As American in its cheerful brightness as its material—wool sheared from lively lambs raised in this country. (Domestic wool is preferred because of its resiliency and loft.)

New cold water bath makes it readily washable. Colors are "set" brighter with miracle cold water shampoos that prevent shrinking, eliminate blocking chores, and leave them smelling like fresh air.

—Woolknit Associates; Himalaya

(Editor's Note: This is the type of photographs and captions sent out by Woolknit Associates to publicize woolen manufactured items. We thought you would be interested in seeing it.)

Task Group Searches For Wool Outlets

A Task Group on Wool and Mohair, named to advise the President's Bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, held its first meeting at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on December 10.

The group has been asked to review the technical and economic position of wool and mohair, to appraise present and planned research on the utilization of these commodities, and to submit an advisory report for consideration by the Commission in making recommendations to Congress designed to increase industrial uses of farm products.

Chairman of the task group is President J. H. Breckenridge, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah. Meeting with the group at its opening session was Carl F. Speh, retired former assistant director of utilization research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is consultant to the Commission.

Members of the task group, in addition to Chairman Breckenridge, are: Carl J. Nadasdy, general manager,

(Continued on page 46.)

WORKING



TOGETHER...

It takes all three of us to give Mrs. Consumer the better quality meats she wants today.

Better quality meats, of course, begin with you, the livestock producer. You achieve this result by keeping abreast of the latest developments in breeding, feeding and marketing to produce well-finished livestock. You plan ahead to make maximum use of your facilities and equipment, and to have finished cattle, hogs and sheep to sell at seasons when they are likely to be most profitable.

Our part in this teamwork calls for providing the most efficient methods of handling the livestock we buy from you, planning so that we get the most

value out of each animal, packaging the meat products attractively, and speeding the meat to where it's wanted—when it's wanted.

Retail food merchants play an important role with their up-to-the-minute methods of merchandising meat to Mrs. Consumer. By providing wonderful advances in store layout, design and self-service equipment, and featuring attractively displayed and packaged meats of all kinds, modern food retailers are strong factors in the progress of the meat industry.

Yes, with all three forces working together, a future of unlimited growth lies ahead for all three of us!

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices: Chicago 9, Illinois

State Convention Report



Reviewing the annual report with Secretary Everett E. Shuey (center) at the Montana convention are Vice President Dan Fulton, left, and President Gerald Hughes, right.

Near 500 Sheepmen Gather in Montana

STORMY, sub-zero weather failed to deter nearly 500 Montana sheepmen from attending the 73rd annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association in Billings from December 5 to 7.

Meeting at the Northern Hotel, Montana sheepmen reelected Gerald Hughes of Stanford as their president. Dan Fulton of Ismay was reelected vice president, and Everett E. Shuey, Helena, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

In his annual report to association members, President Hughes stated that sharp increases in sheep numbers would follow an announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the highest possible incentive level (110 percent of parity). Hughes said, "It is incumbent upon the Montana Wool Growers Association to do everything in our power to prevail on Congress to make additional wool tariff funds available for continuation of the incentive payment program as allowed under the National Wool Act."

Association Secretary Shuey told members that Montana's association membership included more than 90 percent of the sheepmen in the State. This is a larger percentage of membership than any sheep or cattle association in the United States, he added.

G. N. Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, informed the Montana group that Council activities hope to increase the number of sheep in the country. "Incentive payments will help you realize a profit, and the ASPC will help to sell your products by creating interest that will, if continued, maintain a high level of demand," Winder stated.

R. D. Shipley of Miles City, chairman of the Montana Fish and Game Commission, sharply protested against the "antiquated idea that females of the game herds should not be killed."

"This creation of the sacred cow has brought about the unfavorable condition of over-abundance of game," he told sheepmen. "Such folly has depleted many of our ranges to the virtual point of destruction."

Speaking for the Forest Service was Frank C. Curtiss of Missoula. He said that holders of livestock permits, "as partners of the Government in the care of forest ranges, have an obligation to use them in a way which will not conflict with the over-all objectives of sustained multiple use of forest and range resources, both as they affect the stock industry and other industries dependent upon the lands."

Frank ImMasche, deputy director of the Livestock & Dairy Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA, informed sheepmen of the changes in the National Wool Act.

Other addresses were delivered by Carl Shoemaker, conservation consultant, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C.; James Pepper, State Entomologist, Bozeman, Montana; Keith Anderson, executive secretary, Montana Taxpayers Association, Helena; and M. M. Kelso, director, Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman.

The invocation was given by Rev. J. H. Hill, St. Luke's Episcopal church. Wm. Stevens, president of the Billings Chamber of Commerce gave the address of welcome which was responded to by association Vice President Fulton.

Montana's Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest winners are Barbara Farr, senior winner from Albion, and Karen Hansford, Bozeman, who won the junior division.

A resume of convention resolutions follows:

TARIFF

Opposed moves to reduce tariffs on man-

ufactured wool products and recommended that in instances where adverse effects are felt, tariffs be increased and tariff quotas established; commended action recently taken to this end by the President.

Opposed enactment of H. R. 12227 (or any similar bill) which would permit wools not finer than 46's with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's in each shipment to come into the United States duty-free when used for carpets.

WOOL

Commended wool firms and wool buyers operating in the State of Montana for their wholehearted cooperation in the dues deduction program and urged their continued support.

Strongly opposed any action which would in effect repeal the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act; asked that enforcement of this act be greatly improved.

Instructed the Board of Directors to take any necessary action to obtain any change in the National Wool Act which will insure the continuance of incentive payments needed to reach the objectives of this act; asked Board of Directors to be alert to the opportunity and necessity of asking Congress to extend the Wool Act for a term sufficient to realize the objectives of the Act.

GRAZING

Commended the Montana Fish and Game Commission for their efforts to harvest excess game population; urged that the special \$20 out-of-state license procedure be made a continuing part of Montana game laws.

Recommended to Congress that on account of greatly increased costs, the appropriation for construction and maintenance of range improvement be increased substantially to adequately protect, maintain and improve federally owned lands.

Recommended that the Montana Association join with other interested groups in the study of the possibility and economic feasibility of grasshopper control measures; pledged support to any feasible control measures that might be devised.

PREDATOR CONTROL

Recommended to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that action be taken to increase coyote control measures; also asked that they take any other action that would be helpful in decreasing the predator population.

Recommended to the State legislature that



Montanans looking over the wool exhibit at the 1956 convention are from left to right, J. H. Keith of Ekalaka; W. J. Killen of Angela; Howard Billings of Miles City; Berg Christensen, Dillon; and Parke T. Scott of Armstead.



Pictured chatting at the Montana meeting are, L. to R., Mr. and Mrs. John Baucus, George Cruickshank, and Henry Hibbard, all of Helena. At the far right is R. J. Phillips of Lewiston.

the legal sheep license fee limit be increased from 5 cents to a maximum of 10 cents per head to secure adequate funds for protection from predators.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Commended the Montana State College and its staff for conducting the sheep production school and urged that all sheepmen take advantage of the opportunity of attending said school.

Expressed appreciation to the Montana Range Experiment Station, the Montana Wool Laboratory, and the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory for their continued programs benefiting the sheep industry; pledged support and cooperation for continuance and improvement of this vital work.

Pledged fullest possible support to the financing and construction of adequate laboratory facilities for the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board.

TRANSPORTATION

Vigorously opposed any and all applications by the railroads for any further increases in rates; urgently requested rail carriers to consider lamb and sheep shipments as a perishable commodity and asked that they make a real effort to improve their services.

MISCELLANEOUS

Expressed sincere sorrow over the passing of many of their members during the year.

Thanked all those who contributed to the success of the convention.

State Convention Report

T. A. Kincaid Elected By Texas Convention

MEMBERS of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association gathered at the Hotel Cactus in San Angelo for their 41st annual convention from December 3 to 5. Over 325 sheepmen were present for the meetings.

Elected president by the group was T. A. Kincaid, Jr., of Ozona, who has been a vice president for the past two years. He succeeds J. B. McCord of Coleman.

Other officers elected were Virgil Powell of San Angelo, who moves from second to first vice president; Lance Sears of Sweetwater, the new second vice president; and Ernest Williams, San Angelo, who was renamed executive secretary.

An outstanding group of speakers appeared at the TS&GRA convention. Will Wilson, the attorney-general-elect of Texas told the members that he plans to file lawsuits to define legal water rights as soon as possible after he takes office. Wilson said that these suits are necessary to clarify many confusing aspects of the State's water



Officers of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association for 1957 are, L. to R., Ernest Williams, secretary; Lance Sears, second vice president; Virgil J. Powell, first vice president; T. A. Kincaid, Jr., newly elected president; and J. B. McCord, retiring president.

situation and pave the way for realistic water legislation.

Speaking for continuation of tariffs and import quotas for industries threatened by competition from cheap-labor countries was J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, president of the National Wool Growers Association. "Complete free trade will not pull the rest of the world up to our standard of living," he declared, "but it will pull us down to theirs."

Tom Sealy of Midland, Texas, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas told sheepmen that the University had agreed to cut lease prices to stockmen on their land to 50 percent if they cut livestock numbers in half. The University owns 2,100,000 acres of land in 19 West Texas counties. The lease reduction was brought on by the drought.

A student at Texas A&M College, Hudson Glimp of Burnet, was presented with the annual TS&GRA award for outstanding work in sheep and goats. Glimp is a 4-H club member.

Mrs. Edwin S. Mayer, Sonora, retiring president of the Women's Auxiliary, gave a report to the convention on TS&GRA Auxiliary activities. Mrs. Adolf Stieler of Comfort, was elected president to succeed Mrs. Mayer.

Other speakers scheduled at the meetings included Congressman O. C. Fisher, member of Congress from Texas' 21st district; Tom Glaze, Agricultural Research Department, Swift and Company; and Col. Homer Garrison, director, Department of Public Safety, State of Texas.

Resolutions adopted by the convention follow:

TARIFF

Reaffirmed its policy of opposing any proposal to weaken our tariff protection; directed association officers to be alert to, and fight vigorously efforts of other groups or organizations to change our tariffs; reiterated stand on "Import Quotas."

Emphatically disapproved of the Organization for Trade Cooperation or any similar organization that would entangle us with foreign countries in matters of foreign trade; reaffirmed conviction that the regulation of foreign commerce is a solemn duty of Congress.

WOOL

Respectfully requested Congress to maintain intact the Wool Products Labeling Act and to amend it only to cover upholstery materials.

Commended the Chrysler Corporation and General Motors for again making available wool upholstery in their automobiles; requested other automobile manufacturing companies make such fabrics available to purchasers of their cars; urged wool growers to demand wool or mohair upholstery in all cars they buy and to patronize those companies who use "this product which is of the highest quality."

Commended Mr. Hugh Munro and the firm of Munro, Kincaid, Mottla, Inc., for diligent efforts to promote the use of wool, especially in automobile upholstery.

Pointed out the need for wool growers to purchase and use fabrics and other products made of wool and mohair, since they cannot expect others to purchase these products unless they do so themselves.

Requested all Americans, especially wool and mohair growers, to insist on goods manufactured in the U. S. from domestically produced wool and mohair and to patronize manufacturers and merchants who cooperate in this effort.

LAMB GRADING

Reiterated dissatisfaction with the method of Federal grading of lamb carcasses and directed that such dissatisfaction be continually brought to the attention of the proper authorities until corrective measures are taken.

Urgently requested USDA to instruct

their meat inspectors to return to the break-joint method of classifying lamb and mutton.

FEED PROGRAMS

Urged the USDA to make protein feeds available to the farmers and ranchers in the present and all future drought programs on the same basis as Commodity Credit Corporation grains are now being apportioned.

Endorsed proposed new Texas feed control law and recommended its passage by the State Legislature in the form submitted by the "Texas Feed Law Committee."

PREDATOR CONTROL

Heartily endorsed predator control program of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in conjunction with the A&M College System and the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association; urged State Legislature and Congress to provide sufficient funds to maintain and expand program.

Asked State Fish and Game Commission to declare the fox a predator instead of a fur bearer; urged State Legislature and Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for their control or eradication.

MISCELLANEOUS

Favored through Constitutional amendments, the lowering of income tax rates, balancing the budget, a new method of amending the Constitution, and limiting the power of making foreign treaties.

Thanked USDA and all other public and private organizations that have assisted in any way in carrying on research activities affecting wool, mohair and livestock.

Asked the Association President to appoint a special committee to propose amendments to the Motor Carrier Act which will eliminate livestock truckers, feed truckers, and any truckers of agricultural products; if such amendments cannot be secured, asked that the committee be directed to confer with the Railroad Commission of Texas in an effort to obtain satisfactory modification of the provisions of Specialized Motor Carrier Tariff 8 A, recently enforced, which are creating a severe hardship on the ranching industry.

Respectfully requested the Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture to make available emergency funds to finance Texas' part of the Federal-State Market News Livestock Reporting Service.

Heartily approved action of Association officers in sponsoring the organization of the Texas Agricultural Water Committee; again urged State Legislature to define a navigable stream in a realistic manner and to establish proper safeguards for owners of river bed properties.

Urged State Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to properly maintain the essential services of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

State Convention Report

Flitner Elected Head At Wyoming's 53rd

BUFFALO, Wyoming hosted the 53rd annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association November 27-29, 1956. The friendly town went all



Taking a break at the Wyoming convention are, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon of Worland, far right and far left; W. L. Chapman, Wyoming's Commissioner of Agriculture; Gaston Erramouspe of Rock Springs, and Howard Flitner, newly elected president, Greybull.



Pausing long enough to have their picture taken are Wyoming convention-goers, L. to R., Herman Werner, Casper; Ralph D. Linn, Moneta; Mrs. O. T. Evans, Casper; Mrs. Earl Wright, National Auxiliary president, Dubois, Idaho; Mrs. Herman Werner; and Max F. Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau.

out to see that convention-goers had an enjoyable time.

Sad note of the meeting was the fact that long-time secretary of the Wyoming Association—J. B. Wilson of McKinley—was hospitalized upon his arrival in Buffalo. (Latest word received indicates that he has now been sent home to McKinley and is recovering nicely.) Secretary Wilson's illness prevented his attending and supervising convention activities, but his good wife, Bess Wilson, and efficient secretary, Sally Rodriguez, did their usual good jobs in keeping convention activities humming.

The convention program was again characterized by panel discussions which give growers an opportunity to become better informed and also a chance to place their questions before panel participants. Panel discussions were held on wool and lamb; advertising and promotion of wool and lamb; public lands, forests and oil royalties; and the ways in which the University of Wyoming College of Agriculture serves Wyoming wool growers. Top-ranking panelists were featured at each discussion.

Reporting on Women's Auxiliary work was Mrs. Rodney I. Port, president.

Howard Flitner of Greybull was elected president of the association for 1957, succeeding Leonard W. Hay of Rock Springs. Other officers elected were: Vice Presidents J. Norman Stratton, Francis E. Warren, J. N. Igo, Joseph Donlin, Stanley Walters and Rodney I. Port, and Secretary J. B. Wilson.

Governor Milward L. Simpson was the principal speaker at the convention banquet in the Catholic Recreation Hall. Dancing followed the banquet at the American Legion Club.

Chosen to represent Wyoming in the national finals of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest were Shirley Reed, Cheyenne, senior winner, and Sharon Evers, Cheyenne, junior winner.

A digest of convention action follows:

TARIFF

Endorsed the principle of adequate tariff legislation to protect domestic labor and domestic industry; recommended proper import quotas or tariff on raw and finished products to take care of the differential in costs between domestic and foreign labor.

Opposed any proposal which would delegate to any agency, domestic or international, the power of making tariff or trade agreements in contravention of the traditional power and authority of the Congress and the ratifying power of the United States Senate.

Recommended that the "Name Wools" be eliminated from the duty free list of carpet wools and agreed that wools not finer than 44's be permitted to come in duty free for carpet purposes.

WOOL

Commended CCC for the orderly manner in which they have marketed their stockpile and requested that they continue in the same manner and under the same policy.

Endorsed the continuance of the Wool Products Labeling Act; also endorsed legislation providing for the proper labeling of the fiber content of all fabrics.

Urged that Congress establish a wool processing pilot plant.

Commended the tremendous effort of Hugh Munro to restore the use of wool in automobile upholstery.

DISEASE AND PREDATOR CONTROL

Reaffirmed endorsement of action of the State Livestock and Sanitary Board in regard to scabies control and urged continued vigilance in this regard.

In view of the increasing coyote population of the State indicating that present control measures are inadequate, urged that all methods for further eradication should be exerted; pointed to the increasing depredations of dogs.

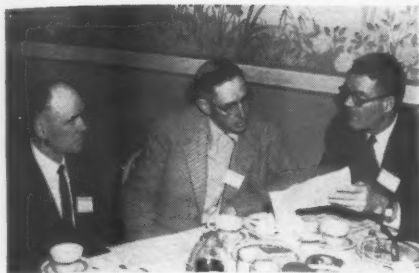
PUBLIC LANDS

Recommended the passage of legislation which would give the States 90 percent of the mineral royalties, with the further provision that one percent of the total mineral production and rentals go to and be permanently attached to the surface land.

Urged a concentrated preventative and research program against poisonous and noxious weeds.

Endorsed the principles of S-863, as introduced in the last session of Congress, to guarantee State water rights.

Endorsed the principles embodied in Sen-



USDA official, Frank ImMasche, far right, shows latest Wool Act provisions to T. S. Talliaferro, III, Green River, left, and Albert Man, Rock Springs, during Wyoming convention.

ate Bill 2548 as passed by the 83rd Senate, and urged its early passage by Congress.

Requested that the Bureau of Land Management recognize the exclusive responsibility of the individual landowner to determine the best use of his private lands.

Requested that the Wyoming Legislature consider remedial legislation for reasonable and adequate protection of the surface rights of privately owned lands against damage to the surface title and other damages from mineral exploration.

Asked that Congress reappraise the mining laws on a more realistic basis so as to more adequately protect the surface holder against permanent damage to the surface resulting from mining exploration operations.

Urged that both landowners and the Bureau of Land Management require permits in advance from the geophysical crews as prepared jointly with the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, and that bladed roads and surface damage be held to a minimum, particularly because of the spread of halogeton. (This resolution was prompted by the damage caused by seismograph operations.)

Requested the Game and Fish Commission, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to establish, publicly announce and maintain a definite number of game animals on specific areas of range and on the basis of available year-long range.

MISCELLANEOUS

Recommended that Congress pass legislation providing for uniform method of collection for the promotion of all meats, each segment of the industry to establish its own organization and program, and with the further provision that any individual contributor may receive a refund on written request.

Unalterably opposed the proposed 15 percent increase in freight rates.

Recommended that legal authorization be given private, State and Federal loan agencies to insure the opportunity for long-term financing so necessary to the livestock industry; requested the inclusion of all Wyoming counties under provision of the Great Plains Act.

Urged that everyone affected by drought conditions be treated on an equal basis.

Recommended that Congress pass legislation transferring administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission.

Expressed deepest sympathy to the families of members who have passed away during the year.

Expressed thanks to many firms involved in the successful handling of the convention.

State Convention Report

Attendance Down At South Dakota Meet

THE 19th annual convention of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at Belle Fourche, November 23 and 24, did not boast a very large attendance, but it did boast interested delegates. Attendance was below previous years, probably due to the fact that the convention was held the day after Thanksgiving.

The resignation of H. J. Devereaux, who has served the association for 15 years, as secretary was announced during the convention. John H. Widdoss of Belle Fourche will serve as secretary of the association pending the employment of a permanent secretary. Henry Wahlfeldt of Newell was re-elected president.

Principal speaker was United States Senator Francis E. Case, who has always been a loyal supporter of the wool industry. Reports were given by J. Ford Ogelsby, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Max F. Schmitt, Wool Bureau President, New York; Edwin E. Marsh, National Wool Growers Association secretary; R. D. Biglin, director of information, American Sheep Producers Council, Denver; and J. B. Wilson, Wyoming Wool Growers Association secretary.

Other speakers were John W. Headley, President, South Dakota State College; Les Albee, Range Conservationist for South Dakota Soil Conservation Service; Ward Van Horn, South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board; Mark D. Worcester, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Virgil Johnson, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks; and Sam H. Bober, pioneer seedman, farmer and rancher of Newell.



Renewing acquaintances at the South Dakota convention are L. to R., Warren Johnson, Spearfish; Henry Wahlfeldt, Newell, who was reelected president; and R. A. Smiley of Belle Fourche.

Reporting on the work of the Women's Auxiliary were Mrs. Frances Clarkson, president and Mrs. Mable Mick, vice president.

Highlight of the social events was the annual banquet held at the Roosevelt School Gymnasium. Winners of the Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest, which was held after the banquet, were Mrs. Kay Burke, Hoover, senior division, and Miss Joyce Bader, Clear Lake, junior division. They will represent their State at the national finals in Las Vegas this month.

(Copies of resolutions adopted at the South Dakota convention have not been received.)

1957 SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

JANUARY							FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

National Association Events

January 21-24: 92nd annual meeting, NWGA, Las Vegas, Nevada.

August 14-15: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

Conventions and Meetings

January 7-9: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 7-9: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

JANUARY 21-24: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

February 3-5: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

February 18-21: Western States Meat Packers' Convention, San Francisco, California.

August 6-8: California Wool Growers' Convention, Stockton, California.

Sales

January 16: Colorado Bred Ewe Sale, Denver, Colorado.

August 14-15: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

Shows

January 11-19: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.



Noble Buell, right, from Minneapolis discusses industry problems with South Dakota sheepmen, Claude Olsen of Buffalo and John H. Widdoss of Belle Fourche. Widdoss was named acting secretary by association.



EDITOR GIVES GOOD PICTURE OF ASSOCIATION'S VALUE

I urgently recommend that every wool grower read in the November issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER the article written by the very capable editor, Miss Irene Young.

This is a bit of wholesome and worthwhile reading. From the seventh paragraph on the value of the National organization is pictured in very appropriate words. With the National Convention only a few days away the reading of this article will leave no doubt in one's mind that it is the obligation of every wool grower to support the organization and whenever at all possible to attend meetings.

We as wool growers often take too much for granted in the results which so often are obtained for our industry by the National. Certainly they are able to do the job but far more effectively if we offer our assistance in matters of directing policy.

With the reorganization of representation to the American Sheep Producers Council as was agreed to at the September meeting in Denver, we can look for a stronger National organization. Today every sheep producing area which is embraced by the National Wool Growers Association has been given proper recognition by direct representation. This was a long-sought objective by many segments of our organization. I'm very happy to see the harmony present, which was lacking previously, to once again bless our organization.

Let us prove that we are united by attending the National meeting at Las Vegas. Let us be free to argue vigorously but constructively, always keeping our common aims directed toward a course which will ultimately prove beneficial to one and all.

In behalf of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, I wish to extend to all



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide
California



Chester Price
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Hughes
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Howard Flitner
Wyoming

readers the very best wishes for the coming New Year.

—Julian Arrien, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

MAXIMUM INCENTIVE WOULD BRING SHEEP INCREASE

IN the United States where most agricultural products are in surplus, wool is today in dangerously deficient supply. President Eisenhower recognized this in 1954 when he asked Congress to set up a method for giving growers an incentive to increase production.

In spite of the fact that wool is of great strategic importance to us we are today producing less than one-third of our normal peacetime requirements and our production has been dwindling each year. To make up this shortage we are forced to import foreign wool thousands of miles over shipping lanes which would be hard to maintain during a time of national emergency.

No one was more aware of the need for emergency action of a special nature to fit the peculiar problems of the domestic wool industry than the Department of Agriculture as shown in their statements to the Congress at hearings pertaining to the National Wool Act of 1954.

The Department realized that then existing support programs and parity formulas did not recognize costs and problems of sheep production, and testified that it would be necessary to

provide a realistic dollars-and-cents incentive sufficiently high to obtain this needed increase in production.

Section 702 of the National Wool Act clearly states the adoption of that policy by the Congress in order to encourage the domestic production of shorn wool in the United States to the annual figure of 300 million pounds of shorn wool—as a measure of national security and to protect the general economic welfare of the Nation. Wool production in the United States had dropped over 40 percent since the beginning of World War II and the Congress designed incentive payments as a method to halt the decline, and in an effort to stimulate an increase in production.

In spite of the 62-cent incentive price level established by the Secretary of Agriculture, which has been in effect during the 1955 and 1956 clip years, no increase in production is apparent, and rising costs are continuing to plague the industry.

I want to express continued, and in fact, renewed confidence in the provisions of the National Wool Act of 1954 after its first two years of operation, and I feel that if the maximum incentive were provided by the Department, sharp increases in production would soon follow. Congress in accepting the Department's recommendations for an incentive price program on wool, gave them four years in which to accomplish the purpose of the Act. I, therefore, feel it is incumbent upon the Department to use the greatest incentive level provided in the Act to accomplish an increase in production

within the two remaining years for which the program is authorized.

However, at the present time, based on today's national average wool price and rate of importations, it does not appear that there will be enough tariff funds available to carry the cost of financing the program even at the present level beyond 1957, and it is incumbent upon us as an association to do everything in our power to prevail upon the Congress to make additional wool tariff funds available for the continuation of the program. This could be accomplished by designating the use of ad valorem duties, or by using the tariff funds which have accumulated since 1947, when the tariff on wool was drastically reduced, rather than using only those funds accumulated since 1953 as provided for in the present Act.

The personnel working on the wool program within the Department have done a most excellent job and there is no question that the incentive payments received thus far have been of material relief to American growers forced to market their wool in competition with foreign wools and with synthetics. While this has been most encouraging to growers it has not yet created sufficient incentive to bring about the desired increase in production.

The records show that the number of sheep shorn in the United States in 1956 decreased by 200,000 head under 1955. Shorn wool production for the 1955 marketing year showed a decrease of 3 million pounds from 1954, with preliminary estimates indicating no marked increase for 1956.

The USDA has released an announcement of the incentive level on shorn wool for the 1957 marketing year commencing April, 1957. The incentive price has again been set at the same level as for the 1955 and 1956 marketing years; namely 62 cents. This should give growers and bankers time to finance their operation, to save or obtain needed ewe lambs, and to solve numerous other problems, including labor.

—Gerald Hughes, President

Montana Wool Growers Association

HEAVY FEED BILLS RESULT OF CONTINUED DROUGHT

WE, in Wyoming, are still in a serious drought condition. The situation has been more or less spotted over the State, but the general over-all picture is still very serious. There are some areas that are, of course, normal and some very isolated areas in very good shape.

In thinking of the problems in our industry, we hope that the picture will be brighter in the years ahead. The wool picture looks much brighter and

by reports, we feel that the lamb situation may improve after the first of the year. This certainly has not been reflected in the market during the past six weeks of this year.

Because of the lack of range feed, the wool grower is faced with a very, very heavy feed bill. Due not only to high feed costs, but depressed markets and higher operating costs, it is going to take several good years to recover from the effects of the drought. Regrettable as it is, our economic welfare has been affected both favorably and adversely by the political climate. We hope that in the future our industry will be given just consideration so that we will have greater political equity than we have enjoyed in the past.

We, as your officers, pledge ourselves to wholeheartedly and continually work for the betterment of the wool growing industry and the accomplishment of political equity.

—Howard Flitner, President

Wyoming Wool Growers Association

DROUGHT IN COLORADO WORST SINCE 1934

THIS is the time of the year when one looks back at the year just past and wonders what the future will bring. 1956 has been the driest year that most of us in this part of Colorado can remember, and for the State as a whole the driest since 1934. I think that the 50's have been much drier in western Colorado than any like period in history. Since the last of October we have had quite a lot of moisture and the snow is beginning to pile up even in the valleys. This makes the prospects for next summer look better but is going to make it harder to get through the winter on a short, high-priced feed supply.

As far as the Colorado Wool Growers Association is concerned this has been an eventful year; one in which a lot of changes and decisions have been made, which we hope will cause the association to grow membershipwise and to become much stronger financially.

As important as the work of our associations have been in the past, it will be much more important and necessary to all of us in the future. We need strong local and State associations. There are problems that only they can take care of for us. We need to make them as strong as possible. But without a strong National Association we can not hope to survive as a thriving industry in this highly competitive world of today. And I strongly feel that each individual and each State association should do everything possible to strengthen and unify the National Association

and to this end I pledge Colorado's support.

Decisions made and work done by the National in the next year may well affect the industry for years to come.

From all reports the 92nd annual meeting of the National should be one of the best attended, most entertaining, and informative conventions ever. Hope to see a lot of you there.

—Chester Price, President

Colorado Wool Growers Association

STATE LINES SHOULD NOT CHANGE NWGA'S GOALS

I hope the coming year will be one of agreement and united action for our National Wool Growers Association. I cannot feel that State lines should divide wool growers in their thinking on what is best for the industry. In the modern world we need a strong association which can come only by having the support of all the western sheep growing States.

All of us are interested in getting a price for wool and lamb high enough to make a profit on our sheep operation.

We are all interested in being able to secure adequate help. We are all interested in opposing legislation harmful to our business and supporting legislation beneficial to the sheep industry.

Our problems are the same and our ultimate goal is the same. Surely we can agree on how best to solve these problems. We will get nowhere without agreeing on a course to follow supported by all member States.

At the coming convention in Las Vegas, it will be the duty of the representatives from all States to make every effort to overcome our differences and present a united front on the important problems facing our industry today.

With best wishes for a happy and successful New Year.

—Andrew D. Little, President

Idaho Wool Growers Association

ADVICE FOR FARMSEEKERS

Interested in purchasing or renting a farm in any of the 11 Western States? If so, you'll be interested in obtaining the revised edition of the Union Pacific Railroad's "Farmseeker's Guide."

The new booklet offers detailed information on what physical and economic factors to look for, sources of credit available for financing a farm, and other valuable information.

Copies are available free from: Agricultural Development Department, Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

Stop losses *due to* Enterotoxemia

the first and only antibiotic to provide:
**Control of enterotoxemia
 in sheep plus better
 weight gains, better
 feed efficiency, earlier
 market dates**



Feed good rations containing the world's greatest disease-fighter:

AUREOMYCIN®

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NOW . . . you can let your sheep eat all they want and not worry about over-eating disease!

Field trials have definitely proved that the right amount of AUREOMYCIN in the ration stops losses from enterotoxemia.

Look at the table on right. Note the results of a typical field trial *with* and *without* AUREOMYCIN. In a group of 200 lambs fed AUREOMYCIN, not a single lamb died of enterotoxemia.

Add this newest advantage of AUREOMYCIN to all the others this great antibiotic gives you: Fewer sickness days, better weight gains, fewer "tail-enders", improved feed efficiency, earlier market dates. You can see why it pays to feed AUREOMYCIN from start to finish.

Where to get AUREOMYCIN. AUREOMYCIN

Chlortetracycline is supplied to feed manufacturers and feed suppliers in the form of AUROFAC® Animal Feed products. Write for your free copy of a booklet called "AUREOMYCIN for Sheep Feeding."

AUREOMYCIN in Sheep Feeds for the Control of Enterotoxemia 49-DAY TRIAL

	WITHOUT AUREOMYCIN	WITH AUREOMYCIN*
Number of sheep	199	200
Death losses, enterotoxemia	12	0

*Fed at the rate of 30-35 milligrams per lamb per day.

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92nd Annual National Wool Growers Association CONVENTION PROGRAM

HOTEL SAHARA, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1957

6:30 P.M. Executive Committee Dinner Meeting to Discuss Budget
National Wool Growers Association
Dinner: Caravan Room
Meeting: Mosque Room, Building 2 (2nd Floor)
Hosts: Nevada Wool Growers Association

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1957

8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
10:00 A.M. Executive Committee Meeting
National Wool Growers Association
Mosque Room, Building 2 (2nd Floor)
1:30 P.M. Pre-Convention Feature (Open Session)
Lamb and Wool Promotion Panel
Congo Room
Lamb Promotion: American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.
Wool Promotion: The Wool Bureau, Inc.
Max Schmitt, President
Dr. Gerald Laxer, Director of Science & Technology
Miss Toni Robin, Director of Women's Wear Promotion
Mr. Edward Zimmerman, Director of Press Relations
Council of Directors' Meeting
American Wool Council, Inc.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1957

8:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
9:30 A.M. OPENING CONVENTION SESSION
Congo Room
J. H. Breckenridge, Presiding
Invocation:
Address of Welcome: Not yet announced
Response to Welcome: George K. Hislop, President, Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima, Washington
President's Address: J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho
Treasurer's Report: Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1957

1:30 P.M. COMMITTEE MEETINGS
All committee meetings will commence with an open session which anyone interested is welcome to attend. Following this open session, the chairman will call an executive session for designated representatives from each state, who will prepare resolutions.
General Resolutions Committee: Don Clyde, Utah, Chairman
Wool Committee: Penrose B. Metcalfe, Texas, Chairman
Lamb Committee: Angus McIntosh, Colorado, Chairman
Federal Lands Committee: David Little, Idaho, Chairman
Transportation Committee: James A. Hooper, Utah, Chairman
Predatory Animal Committee: Gerald Hughes, Montana, Chairman
Nominating Committee: W. H. Steiwer, Oregon, Chairman

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1957

9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
9:30 A.M. SECOND CONVENTION SESSION
Congo Room
Chairman and Panel Moderator: Harold Josendal, Wyoming
PANEL DISCUSSION: Sheep Breeding Improvement
Dr. J. F. Wilson, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of California, Davis, California
Dr. Clair E. Terrill, Head, Sheep, Goat & Fiber Research Section, Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland.
Professor P. E. Neale, Department of Animal Husbandry, New Mexico A & M College, State College, New Mexico
2:00 P.M. THIRD CONVENTION SESSION
Congo Room
Chairman: Hugh Baber, California
Address: "Progress in Research for an Expanding Wool Industry,"—Dr. H. P. Lundgren, Head—Protein Section, Western Utilization Research Branch, Albany, California
Address: Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture
Address: "Future Research and Current Research Developments for Meats"—Dr. H. E. Robinson, Director of Laboratories, Swift & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

6:45 P.M. Banquet
Dancing
Benny Short's Orchestra
Congo Room
8:15 P.M. Floor Show
Starring: Xavier Cugat
Abbe Lane,
Harvey Stone, and
The Kirby Stone Four
10:15 P.M. Congo Room
Fashion Show
Congo Room
Make It Yourself With Wool
Sponsored jointly by the Wool Bureau, Inc., and the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association
Miss Wool of Texas

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1957

9:30 A.M. FOURTH CONVENTION SESSION
Congo Room
J. H. Breckenridge, Presiding
Address: Jerry Sotola, Livestock Bureau, Armour & Company, Chicago, Illinois
Adoption of All Resolutions
Election of Officers
Other Business
11:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon Bus Trip to Hoover Dam and Lake Mead
Luncheon at Lake Mead Lodge
(Tickets will be sold at registration desk.)
(Busses will leave Sahara Hotel at 11:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon)
(Tour also includes one hour in downtown Las Vegas at end of trip.)
1:00 P.M. Luncheon and Final Meeting
Executive Committee
National Wool Growers Association
Luncheon: Congo Room
Meeting: Mosque Room, Building 2 (2nd Floor)

Secretary Benson Heads List of NWGA Convention Speakers

EZRA TAFT BENSON



EZRA TAFT BENSON

The National Wool Growers Association is highly honored in having Secretary of Agriculture Benson accept an invitation to address its 92nd annual convention. Sheepmen generally feel that they have a very sincere and wise friend in Secretary Benson.

He comes from the West and knows the problems of the industry. He operated his own farm in Idaho until duties as extension economist and marketing specialist of the Extension Service of the University of Idaho and later as head of its Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, occupied his full time.

In the spring of 1939, he was appointed executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives. While in that position he served on many advisory committees and national boards in the field of agriculture.

Mr. Benson's activities since he became President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture in 1953 are, of course, well known. Well known, too, are his efforts in behalf of the sheep industry. For it was through his interest and cooperation that the National Wool Act of 1954 was enacted and sheepmen were given an opportunity to help themselves in building up the demand for their products through advertising and promotion and thereby make the sheep operation more profitable.

Hear the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson the afternoon of Wednesday, January 23.

MRS. EARL S. WRIGHT



MRS. EARL S. WRIGHT

The activities of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association are increasing just as that group itself is expanding in the acceptance of new State groups, some of them in the Middle West. Probably not enough is known about the variety of work the Auxiliary women do to promote the interests of the industry.

The Auxiliary, of course, is famous for the Make It Yourself With Wool contest as evidenced by the desire of many more States to take part in it. But their work extends also into many phases of lamb promotion as well as into public relations with other women's groups in behalf of the sheep industry.

Mrs. Earl S. Wright of Dubois, Idaho, National Auxiliary President, will present some of the Auxiliary's accomplishments during the past year and its hopes for 1957 at the convention.

Above and beyond her duties as Auxiliary President, Mrs. Wright is also a very active worker in political and other civic circles in Idaho.

Hear Mrs. Wright Tuesday morning, January 22.

J. H. BRECKENRIDGE



J. H. BRECKENRIDGE

President John H. Breckenridge will deliver his "State of the Industry" message to the National Wool Growers Association at the opening session of its 92nd annual convention.

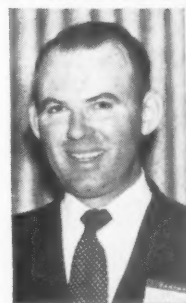
A very practical and efficient sheepman of the early shed-lambing section of Idaho, your President is firmly convinced that the industry's future lies in research and its practical application. He has been a member of the Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee of the USDA for many years and its chairman the past year. More recently he is also serving as chairman of the Wool and Mohair Task Group whose purpose is to submit to the President's By-Partisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, recommendations designed to increase the use of wool and mohair.

His address will no doubt also include some of the activities of the Association during 1956.

Experience plus the "forward look" gives a valuable total.

Hear your NWGA President Tuesday morning, January 22.

GEORGE K. HISLOP



GEORGE K. HISLOP

One of the "younger generation" sheepmen, George K. Hislop of Yakima, will respond to the address of welcome at the convention. Mr. Hislop was born and bred in the sheep business. His father, the late and well-known William (Bill) Hislop established large and successful sheep and lamb feeding operations in Washington in the early 1900's. George went into business with his father in 1938 under the firm name of Hislop & Son. The business is still operated under that name with headquarters in Yakima, extensive winter feeding yards at Granger, and a lambing camp at Mabton. The feeding yards at Granger are all under cover and the feeder lambs are shorn when they come into the pens.

The Hislop family formerly lived in Spokane but moved to Yakima in 1946, after George returned from the war where he had served as a captain in the field artillery. He entered Army service after his graduation from Stanford with a political science degree.

His recognition of the value of organization is shown by active participation in the affairs of sheepmen's associations. He is just entering his second year as president of the Washington Wool Growers Association and as that group's executive committeeman on the National Wool Growers Association.

We know he will represent the National with distinction on the 92nd convention program.

Hear George K. Hislop Tuesday morning, January 22.

JERRY SOTOLA



JERRY SOTOLA

Jerry Sotola, associate director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, is going to talk about animal nutrition at NWGA's 92nd convention. He is well qualified to do this, for he has a wide and extensive background of livestock research. From 1919 to 1943 he was professor of Animal Husbandry at Washington State College where he was in charge of research and teaching courses in animal nutrition, livestock feeding and meats. During those years, he also had additional honors (and work) as president of the Western Section of the American Society of Animal Production in 1939-40 and secretary of the Washington Cattlemen's Association (1942-43). From 1943 to 1945 he was director of research for a big feed company in Los Angeles, California where he specialized in mineral, vitamin and protein supplements for livestock rations.

Mr. Sotola has written numerous bulletins and published many articles dealing with livestock feeding and nutrition research.

He has all of these qualifications and in addition the ability to present the information in an informal and understandable manner that makes him a featured speaker at any convention.

Hear Jerry Sotola Thursday morning, January 24.

DR. H. P. LUNDGREN



DR. HAROLD P. LUNDGREN

Dr. Harold P. Lundgren is probably doing more actual research on wool and its utilization than any other scientist in the U. S. today. He has been building up this program since 1949 at the Western Utilization Research Branch of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. Joining the staff there in 1937, he now heads its Protein Section. His current project is to secure a pilot processing plant by which the new information about wool can be tested and made available to manufacturers for practical application.

A native of Minnesota, Dr. Lundgren has exceptional educational background for his present work. With chemistry as his major, he graduated from North Dakota Agricultural College with a bachelor's degree in 1932. He continued his chemistry studies on a fellowship at the graduate school of the University of Minnesota and finished in 1935 with a doctor's degree.

On a Rockefeller fellowship, he went on to study protein chemistry under Noble Prizewinner Professor The Svedborg at the University of Upsala in Sweden. After two years there he returned to the States to become research associate at the University of Wisconsin where he continued research on proteins until 1937 when he joined the staff at the Albany, California, laboratory.

Hear Dr. Lundgren, Wednesday afternoon, January 23.

DR. H. E. ROBINSON



DR. H. E. ROBINSON

It's a day when irradiation, nuclear reaction, vacuum-packed and other such terms are continually coming up in connection with the preservation of food. Dr. Herbert E. Robinson, director of Swift & Company's laboratories, will clarify some of these new developments for sheepmen at the Las Vegas convention.

Dr. Robinson received his Bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of Montana in 1927 and his Ph.D. degree in nutrition and biochemistry from the University of Pittsburgh in 1931. He has been associated with Swift and Company's research laboratories since May, 1932. There he founded a research division in nutrition which he headed until 1941. Since then he has moved on upward through the positions of assistant director of research, assistant director of laboratories to finally become director of laboratories in 1953. His professional activities have centered around studies on human and canine nutrition.

The title of Dr. Robinson's address is "Future Research and Current Research Developments For Meats."

Hear him Wednesday afternoon, January 23.

A panel on ways and means for making a more profitable and larger producing sheep industry through improved breeding promises to be one of the convention's highlights. To take part in this discussion there will be Dr. Clair E. Terrill, Dr. J. F. Wilson and Professor P. E. Neale.

DR. CLAIR E. TERRILL



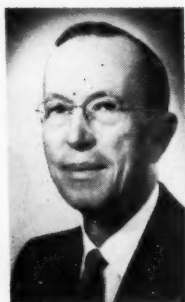
DR. CLAIR E. TERRILL

Dr. Clair E. Terrill heads the Sheep, Goat and Fiber Research Section of the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A native of Iowa, Dr. Terrill received a B.S. degree in animal husbandry at Iowa State College in 1932 and a Ph.D. degree in animal breeding at the University of Missouri in 1936. He was engaged in sheep breeding research at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho until 1955, and served as director during the last two years. Since 1955 he has been head of the Sheep, Goat and Fiber Research Section of the Animal and Poultry Husbandry Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service. The work of this section includes sheep and wool production research at Beltsville, Maryland; Dubois, Idaho; Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Fort Reno, Oklahoma; and involves cooperation with many State agricultural experiment stations.

Hear Dr. Terrill, Wednesday morning, January 23.

DR. J. F. WILSON



J. F. WILSON

Dr. J. F. Wilson, professor of animal husbandry at the University of California, started out to become a mechanical engineer but worked one summer for F. S. King Brothers, Rambouillet breeders, near Laramie, Wyoming and liked sheep so well he dropped engineering and switched to agriculture. He graduated with a B.S. degree from the University of Wyoming in 1913, spending all of his summers from the age of 13 working on nearby ranches.

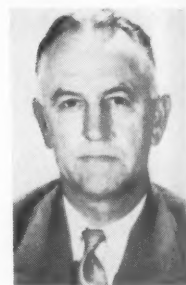
He won a scholarship from the University of Missouri and received a M.A. degree there in 1916. That year he entered the services of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, becoming a wool specialist "under the late great F. R. Marshall, former secretary of the National Wool Growers Association."

Dr. Wilson joined the faculty of the University of California in 1919 after Army service, and has built a most enviable prestige among sheepmen and scientists over the entire country. In recognition of his great contributions, the University of Wyoming in 1945 awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree.

Hear Dr. Wilson, Wednesday morning, January 23.

(Editor's Note: Announcement of the Nevada official who will give the address of welcome at the 92nd NWGA convention has not been made as we go to press.)

PROF. P. E. NEALE



P. E. NEALE

New Mexico A&M College has recently dedicated its new \$172,000 animal husbandry building as Neale Hall in honor of its outstanding graduate, P. E. Neale.

As professor of animal husbandry at New Mexico A&M, P. E. Neale has carried out a tremendous improvement program for the State's sheepmen. Today it is estimated that about 50 percent of its breeding sheep are being classified under the Neale method of "super ram-super ewe" program. As a result, the wool income from New Mexico's clips is said to have increased in value by about a million dollars annually. Concrete evidence of this improvement is found too in the many trophies received for fleece entries from New Mexico in the wool shows of the country.

In his unceasing efforts for the welfare of the New Mexico sheep industry, Professor Neale has invented such devices as a density meter to measure the volume of wool on a sheep's back, a special projector for use in studying crimp characteristics of wool fibers, and a weighing machine that enables growers engaged in the wool improvement program to make annual comparisons and selections on the shearing floor.

Hear Professor Neale, Wednesday morning, January 23.

NOW! ONE INJECTION

Important two-way treatment and protection!

INJECTION

**BICILLIN®
FORTIFIED**

(Benzathine penicillin G and procaine penicillin G)



Injection Bicillin Fortified is highly effective in treating pneumonia, shipping fever, respiratory infections, overeating disease, and other serious acute infections responding to penicillin therapy. A single injection of Injection Bicillin Fortified provides important two-way treatment offered by no other antibiotic preparation.

1. *High blood levels* that go to work quickly to combat the acute phases of infection.
2. *Prolonged penicillin action*, lasting up to five days, that extends treatment and protection during the period of convalescence when the animal is more susceptible to other diseases and infections. Hastens recovery. Reduces the danger of complications.

Supplied:

Injection Bicillin Fortified 600

Tubex® . . . 300,000 units of Bicillin and 300,000 units of procaine penicillin in 1 cc. Tubex with sterile needle.

Injection Bicillin Fortified 300

Vials of 10 cc. and vials of 50 cc. . . Each cc. contains 150,000 units of Bicillin and 150,000 units of procaine penicillin.



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28th Annual Convention

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

All meetings at Hotel Sahara except as noted.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1957

- 10:30 A.M. Wool Bureau Contest Meeting
Pyramid Room, Building 1 (2nd Floor)
- 12:00 Noon Luncheon for Contest Directors
and Auxiliary Presidents
Hotel El Rancho Vegas
Hosts: The Wool Bureau, Inc.
- 1:45 P.M. Continuation of Wool Bureau Contest Meeting
(If necessary)
Pyramid Room, Building 1 (2nd Floor)

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1957

- 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
- 9:30 A.M. "No-Host" Breakfast
Caravan Room
Executive Committee Meeting After Breakfast
Pyramid Room, Building 1 (2nd Floor)
- 2:30 P.M. Business Meeting
Pyramid Room, Building 1 (2nd Floor)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1957

- 8:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
- 9:30 A.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers
Association
Congo Room
President's Address: J. H. Breckenridge, Twin
Falls, Idaho
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. Earl S.
Wright, Dubois, Idaho
- 1:00 P.M. Auxiliary Luncheon
Flamingo Hotel
(Busses leave for the Flamingo Hotel every
10 minutes between 12 Noon and 1:00 P.M.;
For return trip to Hotel Sahara, busses will
leave every 10 minutes between 4:30 P.M.
and 5:30 P.M.)
- 2:30 P.M. Business Meeting
Flamingo Hotel
Election of Officers

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1957

- 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
- 10:00 A.M. Executive Committee Meeting
Pyramid Room, Building 1 (2nd Floor)
- 2:00 P.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers
Association, Congo Room
Address: Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Sec-
retary of Agriculture
- 6:45 P.M. Banquet
Congo Room
Dancing
Benny Short's Orchestra
- 8:15 P.M. Floor Show
Starring: Xavier Cugat,
Abbe Lane,
Harvey Stone, and
The Kirby Stone Four
- 10:15 P.M. Fashion Show
Congo Room
Make It Yourself With Wool
Sponsored jointly by The Wool Bureau,
Inc., and the Women's Auxiliary to the
National Wool Growers Association
Miss Wool of Texas

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1957

- 9:30 A.M. Wool Bureau Contest Meeting
Pyramid Room, Building 1 (2nd Floor)
- 11:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon Bus Trip to Hoover Dam and Lake Mead
Luncheon at Lake Mead Lodge
(Busses will leave Sahara Hotel at 11:00
A.M. and 12:00 Noon)
(Tour also includes one hour in downtown
Las Vegas at end of trip.)

Mrs. Benson is expected to accompany Secretary Benson and will be the honored guest of the Auxiliary on Wednesday, January 23.

Note: Pictures of all State Contestants in the National Make It Yourself With Wool Style Review will appear in the February issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.



G. N. WINDER



MAX F. SCHMITT

Special promotion panel members will discuss lamb and wool programs.

Pre-Convention Panel To Discuss Promotion

PLAN to attend the special lamb and wool promotion panel discussion which will be held as a pre-convention feature on Monday, January 21. This meeting will begin at 1:30 p.m. and will be held in the Hotel Sahara's Congo Room.

Everyone is invited to hear the informative speeches delivered by personnel from the American Sheep Producers Council, and the Wool Bureau discussing lamb and wool promotion.

Lamb and wool promotion possibilities in the future and reports on what has been done and what is going on now will give each of you an insight into the workings of these nationwide programs.

President G. N. Winder and staff members of ASPC will handle the lamb promotion and advertising part of the panel.

Promotion activities of the Wool Bureau will be thoroughly reported by Max F. Schmitt, president; Dr. Gerald Laxer, director of science and technology; Miss Toni Robin, director of women's wear promotion; and Edward Zimmerman, director of press relations.

The panel discussion will be followed by a Council of Directors' meeting of the American Wool Council. W. H. Steiwer, president of the American Wool Council, will preside.



Las Vegas to Host Top Entertainers During Convention

WHILE you are attending the 92nd annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association in Las Vegas, Nevada, you will be able to see the top entertainers in the Nation.

Known throughout the world for its continuous booking of top-flight entertainers, Las Vegas hotels have lined up some especially good acts for the late January period when the NWGA convention convenes.

Three of the top performers are pictured on our cover—Betty Hutton, Jimmy Durante and Xavier Cugat. Others are pictured below. (See outline at bottom).

Xavier Cugat and his attractive co-star Abbe Lane (who is Mrs. Xavier Cugat) will entertain wool growers on Wednesday, January 23 as part of the floor show accompanying the annual banquet and dance. As a special feature the Make It Yourself With Wool style review and appearance of Miss Wool will also be held on Wednesday night.

Shown below are listings of the entertainers you can see during your NWGA convention—

HOTEL SAHARA: Betty Hutton through January 21; Xavier Cugat and Abbe Lane beginning January 22 (see picture of Hutton and Cugat on cover).

EL RANCHO VEGAS: Joe E. Lewis, Zsa Zsa Gabor and Lilli St. Cyr.

RIVIERA HOTEL: George White Scandals.

HOTEL FLAMINGO: Tony Martin.

DESERT INN: Jimmy Durante.

(These were all the listings available at press time.)

Upper left: Zsa Zsa Gabor, one of the famous Gabor sisters. She will appear at the El Rancho Vegas Hotel.

Lower left: Abbe Lane, attractive singing and dancing co-star of Xavier Cugat, appearing at the Hotel Sahara.

Lower: Singing sensation—Tony Martin—surrounded by chorus line. He will sing nightly at the Hotel Flamingo.



How Much Competition in the Meat Packing Business?

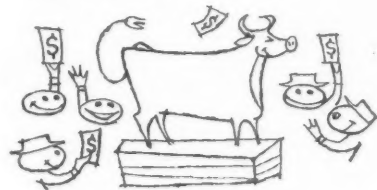
by BERT HORAN
Livestock Producer
MERCER COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Ask some folks about competition among meat packers and you may get this answer: "We don't think there's very much."

That's a serious complaint—because it's mighty important to producers to have lots of competition in livestock buying and meat selling.

Does the complaint really hold water? My own experience, observations and common sense—plus all the facts I can get from reliable sources—say "No".

For one thing, there's no shortage of people willing to bid on my livestock—if I give them the chance. There are 8 or 9 places to sell right in my own county. Or I can take my choice of half a dozen terminal markets.



In 10 years as a director, and now as vice-president, of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, I've had a hand in cooperative marketing from coast to coast. That experience convinces me that it's impossible for packers to "get together"—even if they want to. There are just too many of them.

U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show that there are more than 3,000 commercial slaughterers—outfits handling over 300,000 pounds of livestock a year. And there's probably several thousand smaller "butchers." That's more competition than you'll find in most other businesses.

But aren't most of those thousands of processors too small to count? Well, Department of Commerce figures show that the eight biggest nationwide packers do only about half (53.6%) of the business. The smaller fellows who do the other half can't be called "a drop in the bucket."



Think of your own local locker or small packing plant. Maybe it doesn't buy much livestock or sell much meat. But in its own neighborhood it can be tough competition for the biggest packer in the land.

Small packers buy livestock, too—you're never forced to deal with just one buyer. At the other end of the line, the salesman for a nationwide packer makes no hay with storekeepers just because his company is big. If they don't like his price, retailers can shop around among a dozen other outfits, large and small.



It's easy to see why so many people are in the packing business. It's a simple thing to get into. There are no secrets about dressing livestock and few patents covering it. With just a little equipment and some elbow grease, you're in business.

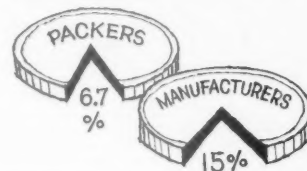
Besides, you can't have a monopoly on a perishable product. Any packer, whatever his size, has to ad-

just prices so meat moves quickly. Otherwise, he'll lose his customers to somebody else—and risk a big spoilage loss.

Producers sometimes feel that they get less for livestock than it's worth—because there isn't enough buying competition. But the real trouble is that we don't always give competition a chance to work.

Who's to blame if we don't use all the market dope put out for our benefit? Or if we don't shop around to find the best spot to sell? Or if we don't use expert selling help—marketing co-ops, commission men, auction markets, etc.?

Here's something I don't understand: If the packing business really is a monopoly, why are its profits lower than those of most other industries? In 1955, according to the First



National City Bank of New York, the 14 biggest packers netted 6.7% on net assets. But leading manufacturers of all kinds averaged a net return of 15 per cent.

This much is sure: Packers buy all the livestock we raise—but not always at the price we think we ought to get. But we can't blame that on packers, either. They don't decide how much livestock will be produced. Or how much consumers will pay for meat.

No matter how competitive they are, packers can't repeal the law of supply and demand.

Mr. Horan takes a longer look at packer competition in a booklet called, "Competition in the Meat Packing Business." For your free copy, write to Agricultural Research Department, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.



To Serve Your Farm and Family Better



George Johnstone, Homedale, Idaho, reports: "Since starting on the Purina Creep Feeding Program our death losses after docking have been only 1 to 1½%, compared with 5 to 10% before. Our lambs go to range 10 lbs. heavier and are healthy and vigorous. They come off range 7 to 10 lbs. heavier, bring \$1.50 to \$2.00 more per head at shipping time."

Purina's Lamb Creep Chow with antibiotics can help you...

Cut early lamb death losses

Whether you are forcing your lambs to hit the high, early markets... or getting them ready to follow the ewes into the hills, experience proves that it pays off big to creep feed with Purina's Lamb Creep Chow. Grower after grower reports more live lambs after the first critical weeks—and stouter, heavier lambs going onto and coming off range.

Once lambs take a few licks of palatable Lamb Creep Chow, they return to it whenever they crave nibbling food. This helps cut down drastically on wool, dirt, string, and straw eating... a common habit of lambs which often leads to disorders... and death.

The protective antibiotics in Lamb Creep Chow give positive aid in combating disease and promoting growth. Also, the other nutrients, including vital minerals and vitamins, help take the heavy load off

ewes and allow them to quickly rebuild their bodies.

Ewes in good condition settle better, grow higher-quality, heavier wool, and stay better nursers.

Your Purina Dealer can tell you about the fine results your neighbors who creep feed Purina are getting. George Johnstone's report (above) is typical.

Remember... the man at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign is always glad to discuss any problems you may have. He always has the very latest Purina Research information. In fact, he's a good man to keep in touch with... so, why don't you?

NEW ON RADIO—"Washington Farm Report" Richard Harkness, famous NBC commentator, presents Purina's "Washington Farm Report," direct from Washington, D.C., Monday through Friday. Consult your local newspaper radio listing for your NBC station and time.



FEED PURINA...YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD

Follow Hugh's
"Munro Doctrine"—
when buying a new car
insist on wool upholstery

For the benefit of your industry

ARE you asking your automobile dealer for wool upholstery when you buy a new car? Are you telling your friends to insist on wool upholstery in their new cars?

If you can't affirmatively answer both of these questions, you're letting yourself and your industry down. Automobile upholstery annually consumed 50 million clean pounds of wool not too many years ago. This is a market which must be recaptured.

Leading the campaign to recapture this lost market and to boost outlets for wool is Hugh Munro of Boston. Mr. Munro is the senior partner in the wool firm of Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc. He has devoted untiring efforts and expended great sums of money in his self-starting and thorough wool promotion efforts.

Mr. Munro has maintained constant contact with high officials of the various motor companies asking them to use wool in their 1957 models more than ever before. Realizing he would have more success with this campaign if the demand for wool upholstery came from all across the Nation, Munro has urged wool growers to ask for wool upholstery when buying a new car. This has been done through paid advertising and other promotion efforts in the various sheepmen's publications and organizations.

Results of Mr. Munro's efforts have been highly successful. Chrysler Corporation is using wool in its 1957 models to a greater extent than ever before, especially in cars stressing quality and durability. The Chrysler line of 1957 cars offers 29 different trim codes, using wool as seat cloth, bolsters or headlining. Some use wool in combination with other fabrics and some use wool throughout, according to L. R. Bell, textile supervisor.

General Motors Corporation has also gone into woolen upholstery more than usual in their 1957 line. Buick Roadmaster 4-door sedan has been particularly popular, according to Albert H. Belfie, general sales manager of General Motors' Buick Motor Division.

Hugh Munro has maintained con-

stant personal contact with Mr. Harlowe H. Curtice, president of General Motors Corporation in an effort to have G.M. use more wool in upholstery. And again, these contacts are paying off.

Some 1957 Oldsmobile models, we understand, are also being presented with wool upholstery.

Following his policy of thoroughness in promotion efforts, Mr. Munro went to great expense to prepare an attractive exhibit displaying the virtues of wool upholstery for display at automobile shows and wool grower meetings (see photo this page).

The American Sheep Producers Council has now joined in efforts to up the use of wool in automobiles.

You, as a grower of wool, have a very important role in this promotion program. Just follow the "Munro Doctrine" and insist on wool upholstery when buying a car—have your friends do the same—make your car dealer wool-wise regarding upholstery. It is in your own interest and the interest of your industry to ask your automobile dealer to write the manufacturer for wool upholstery.



WOOL UPHOLSTERY EXHIBIT

Pictured above is the attractive exhibit prepared by Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc., displaying the attractiveness and virtues of all wool upholstery in the modern-day automobile. The "futuristic" exhibit has been displayed at one of the nation's leading automobile shows in Boston and at the convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. Later this month it will be shown at

another large motor show in Detroit. The exhibit was assembled at a cost of \$7,000. It will be shown at various automobile shows throughout early 1957. In telling of the success of the exhibit at the Boston show, Hugh Munro stated that "the people just didn't know they could get wool upholstery in their cars. We feel the exhibit made a good impression on the 138,000 who attended the show."

Promotion Deductions Continue at Same Level

DEDUCTIONS for lamb and wool promotion from 1956 wool incentive payments made to producers in the summer of 1957 will be one cent per pound from shorn wool payments and 5 cents per hundred pounds of live weight from unshorn lamb payments. These rates are the same as those made from the payments received by producers this year. This announcement was made by the USDA on December 3, 1956. Deductions from payments under the 1955 program will amount to approximately \$3,000,000.

The promotion program is implemented by agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., providing for advertising, promotion and related market development activities under Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954. By a majority referendum vote in 1955, producers favored the "self-help" program.

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION

(Continued from page 17.)

them for length and quality (taking out tags and stained wools in the process), and repack them in bags. The manufacturer who buys the wool unpacks the fleece, takes off the strings, and separates the undesirable parts of the fleeces from the bulk. Then the wool is ready for blending and scouring.

A great deal of costly hand labor is involved in these steps and consequently the cost of preparing the wool under our present wool system is very high.

Under the proposed system the cost of preparation is comparatively low. Again using conservative estimates of production, and prevailing wage rates for adequate preparation of the grease wool, the approximate cost is only 1.09 cents a pound, grease basis.

The difference between these costs of approximately 1.5 cents a pound lies in the efficiency of the proposed method whereby the fleeces are **adequately prepared for the manufacturer at the shearing-shed**. It is believed, based upon years of research and experimentation, that shearing-shed preparation can be done economically to suit modern wool manufacturers' requirements.

Preparation at the shearing-shed under the proposed system requires the

use of trained personnel, who would operate a mobile unit (truck) equipped with facilities that would provide the preparation space and the equipment lacking in our shearing-sheds.

Thus, through organization of the preparation of wool, and selling through the public-auction system, **orderly marketing** of standardized domestic grease wools can be accomplished. By doing these things it is believed that we can lower primary textile costs—and obtain greater net returns to wool growers who produce the better-quality wools in this country.

Tying of Wool Fleece Key to Greater Return

THERE'S an art to tying a fleece for compactness and best appearance.

One of the best tiers in the business today is Ralph Baca of Roswell, New Mexico. Baca has been tying wool for the Vicente Gallegos shearing crew in Chaves and Lincoln counties for several years.

Here is the procedure that he follows:

He spreads the shoulder wool over the fleece, gathers the fleece between his legs and folds in, tying as he holds fleece between his legs and off the floor. When tied, the fleece is compact, the better looking wool is on the outside and it is free of dirt and tags.

Good tying today is almost a lost art, says Ivan Watson, extension animal husbandman at New Mexico A&M College. Very few young people working around shearing crews like to tie. Most of them would rather shear. Little do they realize that tying and preparation of the wool for market is one of the most important steps in the shearing operation. In fact, a clip which is properly prepared and attractive in appearance will often bring the grower one to two cents per pound more than a poorly prepared clip.

One of the more recent recommended procedures for preparing wool for market is table tying with pick-up boys rolling fleeces on the shearing floor and carting them to the tying table. The fleece is rolled from the breech forward with the shoulder portion of the fleece on the outside. If the fleece develops a break in the roll, a half turn from the left end of the fleece will usually correct the break in the roll. When the fleece is taken to the tying table, it is given a half turn. This permits the tier to draw the string crosswise of the roll and thereby make a more compact and attractive bundle.

"Better preparation of wool for market—from shearing to tying—is certainly the key to greater returns," Watson adds.

—N. M. A. & M. Release

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HENRY A. CAGLE

SHEEP DISEASE INFORMATION — THE SECOND IN A SERIES

PREGNANCY DISEASE

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of sheep disease articles appearing monthly in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. These articles should prove valuable in your operation—clip and save them for future reference. The articles are being reprinted from "Animal Diseases," the 1956 Yearbook of Agriculture from the USDA.)

by W. A. ANDERSON and C. L. DAVIS*

PREGNANCY disease is a highly fatal metabolic disorder of ewes. It occurs during the fourth or fifth (last) month of pregnancy and is associated with an inadequate supply of carbohydrates.

It affects older ewes, particularly those carrying twins or triplets, but occasionally an animal bearing a single large fetus will succumb. The disease occurs wherever sheep are raised. It has been reported from all parts of the United States and in Australia, South Africa, Canada, Great Britain, and Europe. In this country it is primarily a disease of small farm flocks; large bands of range sheep are seriously affected less often.

Synonyms include lambing paralysis, hypoglycemia, preparturient paresis of ewes, staggers, and old ewe disease. Ketosis is probably the most satisfactory term that has been suggested, because the condition in ewes bears a physiological similarity to that disease in cattle.

Severe Death Losses

Death losses are severe. It is estimated that 90 percent of the animals showing visible symptoms die. O. H. Muth and J. N. Shaw, of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, have reported that losses reached 10 percent and sometimes 20 percent in bands of ewes in that State. To the loss from the death of a ewe must be added the

*W. A. Anderson is a veterinarian at the Animal Disease Research Laboratory, Denver, Colorado. He received his degrees from Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College and Purdue University and has been associated with the Department of Agriculture since 1936.

C. L. Davis received his degree in veterinary medicine from Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1921. In 1922 he joined the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

potential value of the unborn lambs and the disruption of management practices that follows a lamb crop smaller than expected. Thus the overall economic loss involved makes this disease one of the outstanding hazards of the sheep industry.

It was formerly believed that pregnancy disease chiefly involved fat ewes, but further experience has shown that animals in poor condition also are frequently affected. The disease is definitely associated with an insufficient or unbalanced diet. This may be complicated by lack of exercise, the effects of parasitism, or exposure.

The essential cause of pregnancy disease is an insufficient intake of carbohydrates. The conditions under which that may occur are fairly well understood. A particular blood-sugar level necessary to meet the normal metabolic requirements is supplied primarily by the carbohydrates and to a lesser extent by fats and proteins.

Inadequate Carbohydrates

In late pregnancy, the nutritional demands of the fetus upon the pregnant animal are extremely high and are increased by the added requirements of twins or triplets. When for any reason carbohydrates in the diet become inadequate, the blood-sugar level is lowered, and pregnancy disease develops.

Regardless of whether the disease occurs in fat animals or in thin and poorly nourished animals, the pathology is the same. Only the predisposing conditions differ. In well-nourished animals an attack may be precipitated by cessation of feeding because of storms, a radical change in diet that lowers appetite, irregular feeding, or the upsets of a long drive or railroad journey. Outbreaks have developed when owners, thinking their animals were too fat, reduced the rations. Lack of exercise is also a contributing factor in fat ewes.

Most cases, however, develop in sheep that are in poor condition and on inadequate diets, such as straw, cornfodder, wild hay, or poor pasture, and too little grain. The increasing demands of the growing fetuses finally become too great for the limited supply of carbohydrates, and pregnancy disease results.

R. F. Bourne, formerly of Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, in his discussion of the physiology of pregnancy disease, pointed out that the body's supply of carbohydrate is represented by the relatively small amounts of sugar in the blood and lymph. In addition, there is a considerable reserve of glycogen stored in the various tissues, 80 percent of which is in the liver and skeletal muscle.

Exercise Has Value

When the intake of carbohydrate is insufficient to meet the increasing demands, the liver gives up glycogen to make up the deficit. The glycogen in the liver cells is then replaced by fat, which may increase from a normal 3 percent to as much as 30 percent by weight in that organ. The reserve glycogen stored in the muscle is not immediately available for use but is released in the form of lactic acid under the influence of exercise and is utilized to replenish the depleted supply of glycogen in the liver. That helps explain the well-established value of moderate exercise in the prevention of pregnancy disease, particularly in fat ewes.

As the reserves of glycogen are depleted, the body turns increasingly to the fats as a source of body energy. Fats, however, burn well only in the presence of an adequate amount of blood sugar, and since this is low, the resultant imperfect metabolism evolves quantities of unburned intermediate products, known as ketone bodies. The ketone bodies accumulate first in the blood and later in the urine, and are always present in pregnancy disease. The resultant ketosis further depresses the appetite, and the already damaged liver cannot efficiently utilize the fatty acids for energy in place of glycogen. The condition thus becomes progressively worse, the animal becomes comatose, and a fatal toxemia develops.

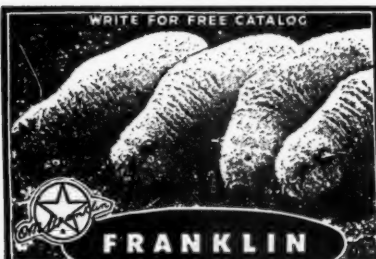
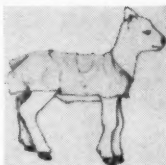
The first symptoms are loss of appetite, dullness, and an inclination to lag behind and remain outside the flock. The ewe becomes unsteady and urinates frequently. There is grinding of the teeth and labored breathing. Vision is impaired, and blindness may result. There is a tendency to walk in circles or push against some solid object. Fi-

Save Lambs with LAMCOATS

Plastic protector for new-born lambs. Keeps out rain and cold. Keeps body heat in. Eliminates necessity of shelters. Fewer losses.

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There's Need for Franklin's

nally, the ability to stand is lost; in a few hours or at most in one or two days, the animal becomes prostrate.

The ewe remains recumbent in a comatose condition, sometimes on her side but more frequently lying on the breast, with the head turned to one side. Occasionally the fetuses are delivered, in which case recovery is prompt. Otherwise the disease is fatal in one to seven days. The temperature remains normal throughout the course of the disease. The urine is usually acid and becomes strongly positive for ketone bodies.

Liver Changes Most

Almost invariably more than one fetus is found at autopsy. The most striking pathologic change is in the liver, which is light yellow, friable, and perhaps mottled. The cut surface is found to be greasy as a result of the fatty infiltration. In extreme cases, because of the high fat content, it will be found that pieces of liver will float in water. The kidneys and sometimes the heart show microscopic evidence of fatty infiltration, but usually no gross changes are evident.

The management of pregnancy disease resolves itself into two phases—prevention and treatment.

Pregnant ewes should be fed an abundance of a balanced ration, which must be increased during the last two months of gestation. It may consist of good pasture or a liberal amount of legume hay, such as alfalfa or clover. The amount of grain fed should not be less than one-half pound, and may be gradually increased to one pound during the last month of pregnancy. It is desirable that the ewe herself should be gaining some weight in addition to the weight of the fetus.

In the face of an outbreak it is advisable to supplement the grain mixture by adding directly to it small amounts (up to one-fourth pound) of blackstrap molasses or corn sugar (dextrose).

Radical changes in diet should be avoided. Intake should not be cut sharply. Care should be taken that the sheep do not go unfed during periods of storm

or while being shipped. A moderate amount of exercise is important. An adequate water supply should be provided. A constant supply of salt is desirable.

The theory of treatment is simple: It is necessary to raise and maintain the sugar level of the blood. In practice, however, treatment on an economically feasible basis is difficult.

Loss of appetite is a constant symptom, and force feeding is necessary until the animal again begins to eat. That may be done by injections of dextrose (in a 10 percent solution) intravenously, intraperitoneally, or subcutaneously. Dextrose or molasses in water may be given by mouth, but, since a comatose sheep may be unable to swallow, it should be administered by a stomach tube. Injections must be given daily or, if treatment is by stomach tube, two or three times a day.

Treatment Involves Time

It is evident that the treatment of affected sheep involves considerable time, labor, and expense, and the results generally have not been encouraging. Most of the ewes that are down and comatose eventually die, but a reasonable proportion of those showing symptoms but still on their feet may be expected to recover. Probably the chief benefit of adding sugar to the ration derives from tiding over ewes that are starting to show symptoms.

Other treatments that have been used on an experimental basis include injections of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisone. The value of concentrated vitamins, injectable amino acids, and rumen inoculation is also being investigated. Those treatments, alone or in combination, show promise, but they are costly.

Australia Bans Imports of United States Sheep

THE Australian government recently announced that all sheep importations from the United States would be discontinued.

Health Minister Dr. Donald Cameron said that imports of sheep from the United States had for some time been banned during four months of the year between February and May because of bluetongue infection in the U. S.

Recent research in South Africa indicated the disease might be present in sheep the whole year around. Cameron also said that animals in many parts of the United States were suffering from mucosal disease, and that these two factors made it imperative to prohibit further imports.



Ewe with pregnancy disease above is unable to stand and has her head drawn up.

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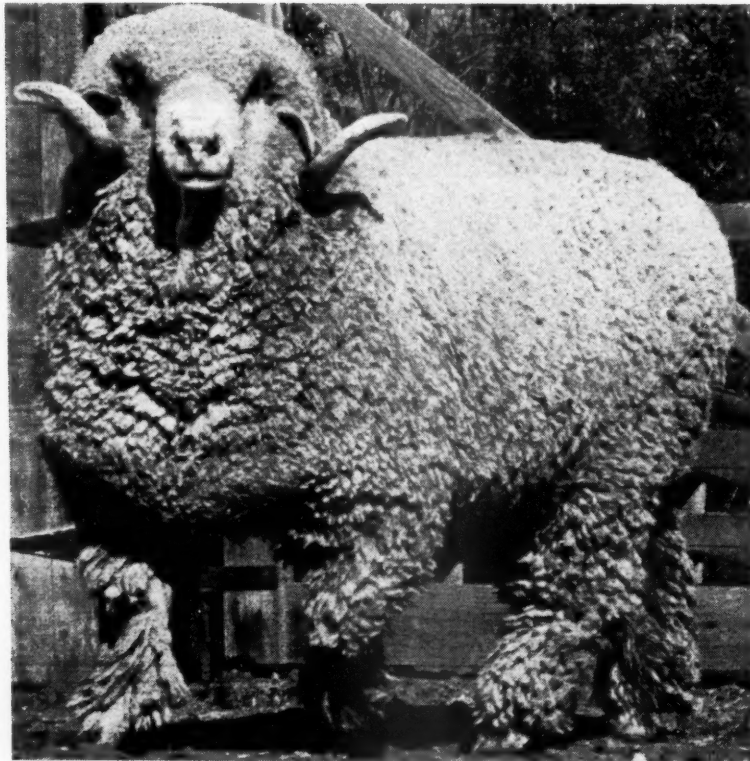
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REPORT: December Wool Market

U. S. Mill Consumption Up; Supplies Tighten

"Don't Sacrifice Your Wool"

FAVORABLE supply and demand conditions have resulted in moving most of the 1956 domestic wool clip into consumption channels. According to trade reports, only a small portion of the current clip is available for sale to mills. The tight domestic wool supply situation has been created by a larger U. S. mill consumption than during last year and imports about equal or actually smaller compared with last year.

U. S. imports of wool have been discouraged by advancing prices since the opening of the current season in Southern Hemisphere markets beginning with the opening at Australian wool auctions late in August. The advance in wool prices in foreign markets has centered attention upon domestic wools and recently stimulated an advance in prices for domestic wools at Boston to levels 20 to 25 percent higher than a year ago. Recent prices per pound, clean basis, for graded territory wool of staple and good French combing length at Boston compared with those of a year ago were as follows:

	Week ended December 14	Year ago	Increase over a year ago
Fine	\$1.60-1.65	\$1.28-1.33	.32
One-half Blood.....	1.45-1.50	1.15-1.20	.30
Three-eighths Blood.....	1.30-1.35	1.05-1.10	.25
One-quarter Blood.....	1.20-1.25	1.00-1.05	.20

The advances of 20 to 32 cents per pound, clean basis, in the past year, for these four grades are the equivalent of advances of 10 to 13 cents per pound, grease basis.

At the recent price levels, the spreads between prices of domestic wools in Boston and prices of comparable wools in Australia have narrowed appreciably, but domestic prices are still low compared with their relationship to wool prices prevailing in Australia during 1954 and the first half of 1955. (See chart).

Domestic wools in the CCC inventory at present comprise the principal source of supply of spot wools immediately available to domestic mills. More than one-half of the CCC wool in inventory November 1 last year has been sold. Thus, the CCC inventory of wool is no longer the factor in the market it was a year ago.

Wool growers will want to consider these and all other factors affecting the

general wool situation when marketing their wool. Even with the assured incentive payments, you still stand to benefit doubly by getting the best price possible for your wool in the open market. You benefit at once in the larger immediate cash returns and again later in the larger incentive payment.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

CALIFORNIA:

Considerable activity was reported early in December. Offers were being made on upper Sacramento Valley wools but growers were reported as hesitating to accept them. Many growers were asking 65 to 70 cents a pound. At mid-month some Sacramento Valley clips were being contracted at 58 to 60 cents per pound. In the Bakersfield section, offers of 51 and 52 cents were turned down.

COLORADO:

Some sales of 1956 Craig wools were reported made at 44 to 52 cents net to the grower. Offers on the same wools last spring ranged from 38 to 43 cents. Currently it is reported that offers of 50 and 51 cents were being freely made on Craig wool, and we have confirmation of two contracts made at the 50-cent level.

IDAHO:

Contracting of 1957 wools started around December 6 when the Salmon Wool Pool of about 11,000 fleeces went at 55 cents. One range clip of 7,000 fleeces was also contracted at 55 cents;

THE WOOL PROGRAM: NO CHANGES IN '57

No changes in the wool program under the National Wool Act of 1954 for the marketing year of 1957 are expected. Executive Secretary Marsh, returning from Washington on December 20 said that the USDA was preparing to release a statement to that effect within a very few days.

four range clips and two small clips, at 50 cents.

MONTANA:

From late November through December 14 over 60,000 fleeces had been contracted in Montana according to reports of the First National Bank at Great Falls. Prices ranged between 45 cents on 1,000 fleeces to 57 cents on 2,000 fleeces in the Lodge Grass area. Some 3,455 fleeces were contracted at 50 cents; 2,750 at 51 cents; 3,200 at 52½ cents; 1,675 at 53 cents; 2,700 at 54 cents and 7,450 at 55 cents. Several contracts were also made on the clean basis as follows: 1,200 fleeces at \$1.25 a pound, less 2 cents a pound grease basis commission, f.o.b. Boston; 10,000 fleeces at \$1.50 a pound, clean basis f.o.b. Boston. (This wool was from one of the outstanding flocks in the White Sulphur Springs area and considered to be light shrinking.) Some 2,000 fleeces in the Clyde Park area also were contracted at \$1.50, clean basis f.o.b. Boston, with the seller paying one-half the core test. In the Cut Bank area 6,500 fleeces were sold at \$1.40, clean basis Boston, with the seller paying one-half the core test. Two lots, one of 2,800 yearling fleeces and the other of 2,700 fleeces, were contracted at \$1.35, clean basis Boston, with the seller paying one-half the core test. Also 7,300 fleeces in the Browning area were contracted at \$1.33, clean basis Boston, with the seller paying one-half the core test expense.

Early in the month we also had a report of contracts covering 1,900 pounds of wool in the Beaverhead and Shields River areas at 60 cents per pound.

NEVADA:

Contracting has been heavy in Nevada. Several thousand fleeces have been signed up in the Gardnerville area at 50 cents per pound and 2,000 fleeces in the same area brought 51 cents. The clips of Landa Brothers and Thomas Ormachea were contracted at 52 cents. Last year the Landa clip brought 43¾ cents. The H. F. Dangberg clip was contracted at 52.15 cents. In north central Nevada the clip of W. T. Jenkins Company has been contracted at 55 cents.

NEW MEXICO:

Late in November a substantial volume of 1957 wools was contracted between 46 and 59 cents. Included were 2,500 fleeces at 46 cents; 4,800 at 50 cents and 2,500 at 59 cents. Early in December we also have a report of contracts covering 1,000 fleeces at 48 cents; 1,500 at 52 cents; 3,000 at 54 cents and

2,400 at 58 cents. The sale of 50,000 pounds of lamb's wool was also reported at 50 to 54 cents.

OREGON:

A carload of lambs' wool was sold the first week of December at a reported price of 49 cents. Attempts are being made to contract some 1957 eastern Oregon wools but up to December 13 no contracts had been made. Our reporter says that on the basis of contracts of 1957 clips in other States any 1957 Oregon contracts should average a full 10 cents above 1956 returns. He also says, "There is a lot of speculation as to what 1957 wools will open at; probably around 60 cents if the market stays where it is."

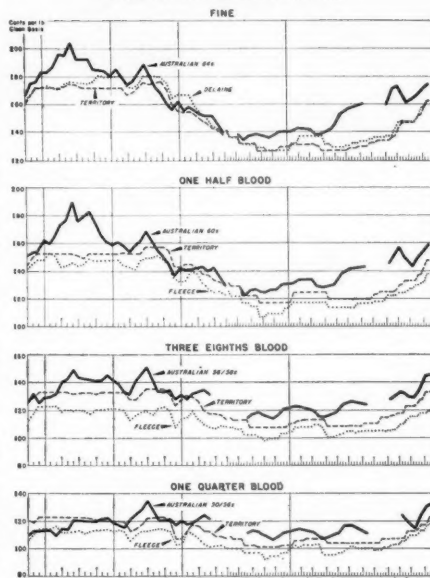
SOUTH DAKOTA:

No reports of contracting of 1957 wools in South Dakota have been received. The 1956 wools held by the Co-operative in the eastern part of the State have been completely cleaned up and there is no inventory of any kind available there.

TEXAS:

A wire of December 18 from San Angelo said that an unestimated amount of 12-months' wool had been reported contracted by speculators in central

PRICES FOR WOOL AT BOSTON AND SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA*



*Prices for Australian 64's and 60's are for good to average length wools and for 56/58's and 50/56's are for crossbred fleece combing wools landed Boston (duty paid), as reported in Daily News Record, adjusted to American yield and for market preparation; quotations for domestic territory and fleece wools which are for good French combing and staple wools and for Delaine were compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

Texas at 50 to 55 cents per pound, but that no dealer contracting had yet been confirmed.

Some contract offers of 81½ cents for adult hair and \$1.015 for kid mohair had been made by speculators but it was believed the tonnage contracted was light. The drought still holds in Texas and all ranchmen are feeding.

UTAH:

Fifty cents has been offered on some of the wools in the Sanpete area it is said, but not accepted. There is confirmation, however, of the contracting of one semi-range clip in Vernal at 50 cents.

WASHINGTON:

No reports of contracting have come in from Washington.

WYOMING:

The only report received at this time covers the contracting of 3,600 fleeces of northern Wyoming wools early in December at \$1.50 clean landed Boston. Offers, it is reported, were being made for the Casper clips at around 46 cents but were refused by many of the growers. It was figured that with the freight and commission the 46 cents would be equivalent to about \$1.50 clean landed Boston.

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Minimum Selling Prices For CCC Wools Given

The minimum selling price schedule under which the CCC stockpile wools may be sold outside of the competitive bid program was released November 26, 1956. These prices are 103 percent of the appraisal value of the wools plus sales commissions. This schedule is printed here.

SECTION I GRADED TERRITORY WOOL

Description	Minimum Selling Price Dollars Per Clean Pound
Fine, 64s and Finer	
Strictly staple.....	\$1.75
Staple and good French comb.....	1.71
Average and good Fr. combing....	1.65
One-Half Blood, 60/62s	
Staple and good French comb.....	1.55
Three-Eighths Blood, 56/58s	
Staple and good French comb.....	1.34
1/4 Blood, 50/54s to 48/50s	
Staple and good French combing, 50/54s.....	1.26
Staple and good French combing, 48/50s.....	1.22

SECTION II TERRITORY ORIGINAL BAG WOOL

Fine, 64s and Finer	
Good French combing & staple....	1.68
Average and good French comb....	1.62
Short French comb. & clothing..	1.48
Fine, 64s, not to exceed 15% 60/62s	
Good French comb. and staple....	1.65

SECTION III TEXAS ORIGINAL BAG WOOL

Twelve Months (64s and Finer)	
Good French comb. and staple....	1.74
Average to good French comb....	1.68

SECTION IV GRADED FLEECE WOOLS (Including Valley Oregon)

Fine, 64s and Finer	
Staple and good French comb.....	1.63
Ave. and good French comb.....	1.56
One-Half Blood, 60/62s	
Staple and good French comb.....	1.49
Three-Eighths Blood, 56/58s	
Staple and good French comb.....	1.24
One-Quarter Blood, 48/50s	
Staple and good French combing, 48/50s.....	1.16

Approximately 3,139,000,000 pounds of the stockpile wools have been sold at these schedule prices since November 20, 1956. Of this total 1,932,000 pounds were graded territory wool and 1,207,000 pounds were graded fleece wools.

No wool was sold under the competitive bid program the first week of December.

The week of December 13 approximately 890,000 pounds were sold. Bids were received on about 3,550,000 pounds. In addition to the bid sale that week, about 124,000 pounds (included in the total given above) were sold at schedule prices. It is believed by most commentators that the lower sales are due to the fact that bidders have been trying to get the wool at lower prices than the market warrants.

The sales under the competitive bid program the week of December 13 were as follows:

DESCRIPTION	Quantity (Pounds)	Sales Price Range (Clean basis— before dis- counts, if any)
Graded Territory		
Fine-Staple & good Fr....	53,000	1.605-1.625
Fine-Ave. & Good Fr.....	58,000	1.52-1.53
1/4 Blood—St. & gd. Fr....	146,000	1.475-1.491
Original Bag Territory		
Good French & Staple....	122,000	1.53
Ave. & good French.....	25,000	1.45

	Quantity Sold	Sales Price Range
Short French & clo.....	37,000*	1.25-1.30
1/4 Blood.....	13,000*	1.25
Graded Fleece		
1/4 Blood-St. & gd. Fr....	119,000	1.35-1.365
1/2 Blood-St. & gd. Fr....	317,000	1.203-1.205

(*No more of this class left in inventory.)

The third week of December 2,624,000 pounds of stockpile wools were sold. Bids were received on approximately 5,000,000 pounds. Graded territory wool was several cents higher than at the previous week's sale with all other categories about unchanged. Approximately 2,700,000 pounds were sold the final week to complete the full month's quota. Bids totaled 5,700,000 pounds. About one million pounds of graded territory, fine staple and good French sold at \$1.74.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES Week Ending December 14, 1956

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)		
		%			%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.60—1.65	56	\$.71— .73	59	\$.66— .68	64 \$.58— .59
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.50—1.60	55	.68— .72	60	.60— .64	65 .52— .56
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing...	1.35—1.40	56	.59— .62	61	.53— .55	66 .46— .48
One-half Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.45—1.50	51	.71— .74	54	.67— .69	57 .62— .65
*Av. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.35—1.40	52	.65— .67	55	.61— .63	58 .57— .59
Three-eighths Blood:						
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.30—1.35	48	.68— .70	51	.64— .66	54 .60— .62
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.20—1.25	49	.61— .64	52	.58— .60	55 .54— .56
One-Quarter Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.25	46	.65— .68	48	.62— .65	50 .60— .63
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	47	.56— .58	49	.54— .56	51 .52— .54
Low Quarter Blood.....	1.07—1.12	41	.63— .66	43	.61— .64	45 .59— .62
*Common & Braid.....	.98—1.05	40	.59— .63	42	.57— .61	44 .55— .59

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.45—1.55	57	.62— .67	59	.59— .64	61 .57— .60
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.35—1.45	59	.55— .59	61	.53— .57	63 .50— .54

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.60—1.65	54	.74— .76	58	.67— .69	62 .61— .63
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.55—1.60	55	.70— .72	59	.64— .66	63 .57— .59
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.40—1.45	57	.60— .62	61	.55— .57	65 .49— .51
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.40—1.45	55	.63— .65	58	.59— .61	61 .55— .57
*Fall (3/4" and over).....	1.30—1.35	56	.57— .59	59	.53— .55	62 .49— .51

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

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this month's QUIZ



WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS
FOR INCREASING WOOL AND
LAMB PRODUCTION IN YOUR
AREA?

THIS country needs moisture and plenty of it before next spring if we are to keep our present livestock numbers. Pastures are short and hay supplies have dwindled until it's either moisture or a reduction in livestock numbers.

There was very little if any small grain harvested here this year. The corn crop was a little better than usual, thanks to a few late showers. The only hay put up here was from fields and irrigated plots. Most of the upland alfalfa has been killed out in the last few dry years.

—Albert Turbiville & Son
Camp Crook, South Dakota

UNTIL a good general rain comes, I don't think there is much prospect for any increase in anything. I am only about half stocked now. Some small rains have kept me from having to feed so much.

About seven inches of rain fell on my ranch this year, and I feel very lucky. As a whole, the country is very dry, and ranchmen will have to feed all winter.

—Ross Foster
Pumpville, Texas

THERE seems to be plenty of hay and grain, and the grass ranges here are fine this fall. If sheepmen feed grain, they should have a higher than average wool and lamb crop.

Improved breeding has made better sheep, lambs and wool than more sheep with poor breeding. This has always been my belief.

—S. E. Tweedy
Cut Bank, Montana

THE increase in sheep flock numbers in South Dakota has been made in the east and west river areas. The new man in the sheep business is the farm flock owner.

To my thinking, an increase in sheep numbers brings on the prospects of

lower lamb prices, which I don't think the small ranchers can afford.

As for wool production, we all know that feed and good stock will have a natural tendency to increase the clip and the quality of wool. Naturally, we must have top breeding stock.

—Henry Venhuizen
Owanka, South Dakota

IMPROVED breeding and management have helped to increase production. But there is only one thing that will really cure our low production and that is the weather. We must have more grass. Since 1940 I have cut from 4,000 to 2,100 breeding ewes. I believe the same applies to most ranchers.

—Wm. C. Treat
Roswell, New Mexico

AT the present time, I can see no increase in range sheep numbers because of the cutting of Forest and BLM permits.

There seems to be some increase in the number of farm flocks. Apparently this is because the quick turnover and the payments on wool add up to more profit than on an equal ratio of cows.

Any increase we have will probably be due to better sheep breeding and better management.

—George Soderquist & Son
Cimarron, Colorado

I feel that wool and lamb production in this area can be increased if growers are given assurance of a reasonably reliable market such as the National Wool Act was set up to provide.

A well-designed and effective advertising campaign which continues to stress the advantages of wool in apparel and lamb in the diet should do much to maintain a demand for a sheep production at increasingly high levels. Present advertising is of high quality. It must remain that way and even im-

prove. Wider distribution of advertising quite possibly would help.

Natural woolen clothing is very popular in this area of long, cold winters and by being popular its warmth and durability are recognized. But too many of the people who live here have never actually learned to have lamb regularly as the dinner dish.

—Royal Turley

Three Forks, Montana

I think the only possibility of increasing the production of wool and lambs will come through farmers on irrigated farms. There just isn't any more open range available in this area.

A lot of the public domain is being bought up and converted into farms. On the other hand, farmers on irrigated plots are able to take care of between 50 and 200 head of sheep with their own feed and pasture.

—Pete Katsilometes

Pocatello, Idaho

THERE is little chance of an increase in wool and lamb production in this area because of grazing land restrictions and the lack of incentive brought on by low returns on investments in relation to buying power. If any progress is made, it will be done through better breeding and management, with special concentration on lambing.

—John C. Keithley

Midvale, Idaho

I think there will be very little wool and lamb production increase in this area at the present time.

—Earl Anderson

Cheyenne, Wyoming

WE have had more or less of a drought condition in Daggett County for the past four or five years. If that condition changes, there could be a greater number of sheep here.

I believe there could be quite a lot done to increase production through improved breeding and management.

—C. A. Christensen

Manila, Utah

I don't believe there will be any increase here. The county is all too dry and herders are scarce. Also, we can't make enough money out of sheep for our investment. I do believe we are improving our sheep and managing better, so maybe we'll be able to increase a little. We can't run any larger numbers.

—Glenn Swire

Aztec, New Mexico

PROBABLY the only prospect for increasing wool and lamb production in this area is through the farm flocks. Rangemen are running all the sheep they can get on their ranges and they are heavy producers of lamb and wool. Range producers in this area shear from 9 to 12 pounds of wool per sheep;

lamb from 110 to 150 percent; and ship 80 to 100 pound lambs.

—Walter Jacobsen

North Powder, Oregon

I think the prospect for increasing wool and lambs will come from more farm flocks being started.

—James Vaira

Andes, Montana

WOOL and lamb production will be about average here. There are too many electric blankets for any increase in wool. At the present price of wool, I don't think we need any increase.

—Harry W. Anderson

Pine Bluffs, Wyoming

MOST of our sheep ranches are stocked to capacity now. If we are to get an increase in sheep numbers, it will come from the cattle people cutting down and adding sheep to their operations. There also should be an increase in farm flock numbers. Farmers have had poor crops for three of four years and are going to buy some sheep to help carry their financial load. I believe we will get an increase in sheep numbers in this area.

Sheepmen are also doing a very good job in improved breeding and in good management under high cost conditions.

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SERVICE — QUALITY — DEPENDABILITY

If we could get normal moisture, with incentive payments on wool and lambs and the work of the ASPC and the American Wool Council, the sheep business could have a bright future.

—Ward Van Horn
Buffalo, South Dakota

I think the first thing we must do is increase our ewe bands. We should select the type of ewes that will give us the heaviest clip in the quarter blood grade, which is desirable now. We should also do a good job of selecting ewes for type and lamb production.

We use Suffolk bucks and have lambed 175 percent through selective

breeding with whitefaced Columbia crossbred ewes. Our ewes sheared 12 pounds on the average in 1956.

We have 135 breeding ewes on our farm, with an increase of 20 head this fall, and plan to run 200 in a year from now. Our 1956 lambs were sold at 105 pounds average weight.

—O. J. Blair
Ellensburg, Washington

I believe the trend is for sheep flocks to move off the ranges and onto irrigated farms. There seems to be an increase in farm flock numbers.

The sportsmen want the range for game and with the soil bank program,

the legumes that are planted will eventually have to be pastured.

—E. Jay Kearns
Idaho Falls, Idaho

HERDER problems, coyotes, and high fixed operating costs, coupled with increasing real estate prices, make the near future uncertain and not conducive to expansion.

I'm speaking of myself and others who have started out on our own since about 1950, and we find things rough. Perhaps older, established operators have the same problems, but I can't help but feel that they find it easier to weather this storm and come up with a way to make success and profit for themselves.

Definitely any increase in production must come from more sheep of better quality.

—E. E. Turley
Musselshell, Montana

I think better management and improved breeding are the answers to increasing wool and lamb production. Everyone is running all the sheep their land can stand now.

—Dewey Turbiville
Harding, South Dakota

TASK GROUP

(Continued from page 18.)

South Dakota and Minnesota Wool Growers Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; Robert W. Reid, rancher, Hillsboro, New Mexico; Dr. Werner Von Bergen, director of research, Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, New Jersey; Dr. H. P. Lundgren, Western Utilization Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, California; James Gray, San Angelo, Texas, and Dr. Gerald Laxer, director, Science and Research Department, Wool Bureau, New York.

NWGA secretary, Edwin E. Marsh, who is a member of the group was appointed secretary at the Denver meeting.

Various suggestions of the committee members were discussed at the Denver meeting, following which it was decided to divide the committee into two groups. One group will handle the scientific and research phases of the recommendations to be made. This group includes Drs. Lundgren, Von Bergen and Laxer. Since Von Bergen was unable to attend the Denver meeting, Drs. Lundgren and Laxer went on to New York to confer with him. The balance of the committee is to consider production angles of the problem.

The next meeting of the Task Group is set for Las Vegas, Nevada, January 25-26, immediately following the National Wool Growers' Convention.



PLAN NOW

TO ATTEND THE 92nd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, JANUARY 21-24, 1957

Reservations received for the 92nd Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association indicate a record or near-record attendance. All rooms at the Sahara and El Rancho Vegas Hotels have been taken, but additional rooms are available at the Riviera and other resort hotels and motels on the "Strip." Why not come and join the crowd—meet your fellow wool growers and take a part in decisions affecting your industry. Decide now—just fill in the blank below and mail to the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 92nd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Las Vegas, Nevada:

Single _____ Double _____ Twin _____

Suite (2 people) _____ Suite (4 people) _____

At the _____

(If you have a hotel or motel preference, please state.)

For Arrival January _____, 1957 and Departure January _____, 1957
Name of Occupants:

Name _____

Address _____

Lamb Dish of the Month



From the kitchens of the American Sheep Producers Council

GOLDEN-GLAZED LAMB CHOPS WITH PINEAPPLE—they're every bit as good as they look and that's—wonderful! In this easy-to-make skillet meal, team your favorites—lamb chops and pineapple, add an herb or two from your garden or spice shelf, a bowl of fluffy hot rice, a tossed green salad, and little else!

Results? A meal crammed with intriguing goodness at the expenditure of less than a half hour of your time, a minimum of pot-watching, and surprisingly little from the food allotment.

For the backbone of this meal is lamb shoulder chops—meaty, full-of-flavor, large and hearty enough to make a remembered serving, modestly priced. These chops, cut from the lamb shoulder, are usually about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, weighing 6 to 8 ounces each, depending upon the "style" of chop chosen—the smaller "round bone," the larger "blade bone" which make them easily identified. Both are tender and tasty, and may be used in many ways beside the usual "pan-fried."

GOLDEN-GLAZED LAMB CHOPS

Yield: 4 servings (1 chop per serving)

- 4 lamb shoulder chops, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick
- 2 tablespoons butter
- salt and pepper
- 4 slices canned pineapple
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon powdered thyme or finely chopped minced fresh thyme
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoon cut chives, if desired
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or more syrup from canned pineapple

Heat butter in skillet. Add chops and brown slowly on one side, turn, brown other side. Sprinkle chops with salt, pepper and thyme. Place a slice of pineapple atop each chop. Sprinkle with parsley and cut chives. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup syrup from canned pineapple, more if liquid cooks

low. Cover skillet tightly, and cook slowly until the chops are fork-tender, about 40 minutes for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick chops.

Serve piping hot with steamed rice, buttered string beans, a mixed green salad. This dish can be made up the evening before and reheated. It is excellent for cooking in one of the new automatic electric skillets.

Packers Ask for Relief From 1920 Decree

THREE major packers, Cudahy, Swift and Armour, have asked the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia, to modify the provisions of the famous 1920 Packers Consent Decree. They are requesting that the decree be changed to permit them to compete more effectively with the new marketing techniques—chain stores, super markets, canned meats and frozen foods.

Cudahy filed its request early in December and Swift and Armour on December 17. Wilson and Company, the other signer to the consent decree, has taken no action up to this time (December 18).

The decree was signed by the four big packers to close an anti-trust suit filed by the Government. A newspaper report recently said that the anti-trust division of the Justice Department would make a study of the packing industry before deciding whether or not it will oppose the petition for modification.

The provisions on which the packers are asking relief are those that prevent their dealing in some 140 food and non-food products, chiefly vegetables, fruits, fish and groceries; using their distribution facilities, such as wholesale branches and trucks, for the handling of any of those 140 products; owning

and operating retail markets and dealing in fresh milk or cream.

They will make no attempt to change the regulations that prohibit packers from owning public stockyard companies, stockyard terminal railroads or market newspapers and restrict their cold storage operations.

The packers contend that modern procedures have eliminated any possibility of their monopolizing the business.

Armour in its complaint charged that the organized chain stores with their integrated sales and slaughtering operations have cut deeply into its share of the market.

The Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., has announced its intention of doing everything possible to prevent the big packers from being removed for the restrictions imposed on them by the Packers Consent Decree.

Hampshire Association Holds 67th Annual

THE 67th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was well attended in Chicago on November 8. President Ronald Hogg of Salem, Oregon was reelected along with Vice President A. Carter Myers of Knoxville, Tennessee and Mrs. Helen Belote as secretary.

More new members and more transfers but fewer registrations than in the previous year were reported by the Secretary.

President Hogg said he believed the Hampshire was able to maintain its high position among the sheep breeders because of its ability to produce big, rugged, heavy lambs that mature in a higher percentage of top lambs than other breeds. He warned, however, that breeders must keep working to maintain that position and to meet competition.

Guest speaker at the banquet was Dr. Clair E. Terrill, head of the Sheep, Goat and Fiber Research Section of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. Highlight of the dinner session was the presentation of the special shepherd's prize of \$300 to Carroll Shaffner, in charge of the sheep at Pennsylvania State University, for fitting and showing the grand championship wether at the Chicago International. It was a 116-pound Hampshire lamb.

At the close of the meeting Secretary Belote, after many years of service, announced her wish to retire during the coming year. No change is planned until after the period of heavy registration this winter.

—HTB



Livestock on the range or feed-lot is mighty valuable — too valuable to be exposed to unnecessary risk on the way to market. And that's why many wise ranchers and farmers protect their investments by shipping via Burlington.

The Burlington understands livestock — knows how and when to feed and water it — realizes how important prompt, efficient service is. You ship better . . . when you ship via Burlington.

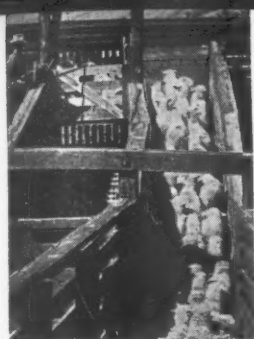
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December 26, 1956

Report: DECEMBER LAMB MARKET

Slaughter Prices Steady; Wholesale Demand Drops

LIMITED slaughter lamb offerings held December prices steady, although dropping carcass demand cut up to \$1 from November's top prices.

Choice and prime slaughter lambs brought mostly \$19.50, reaching a \$20.50 top at Chicago and an \$18.50 low at Omaha. Choice and prime offerings were meager and sales of these lambs weren't recorded at Ogden or Fort Worth.

In heavier sales of good and choice slaughter lambs a price range of from \$16 to \$19.75 was registered. The top price was paid at Chicago and the low price at Fort Worth. Bulk of sales at Chicago, Omaha and Denver were near \$18, while \$17 was the main price paid at Ogden and Fort Worth.

Prices paid for choice and prime dressed carcasses in New York wavered considerably during the month. In early December from \$41 to \$49 was paid for top quality lamb carcasses, while toward the end of the month price offers dropped to a \$39 to \$46 range. Shortened slaughter weeks brought on by the holiday season were partially blamed for the decline. Heavy retail purchasing of poultry was another factor.

Good and choice dressed carcasses sold early from \$39 to \$48, dropping down to a \$37 to \$45 range as the year flickered out.

Slaughter ewe prices held firm, taking a turn upwards at Denver as the month ended. Quality slaughter ewes sold mostly from \$5 to \$6, touching at \$6.50 late, and also reaching the \$4.50 low at Omaha late in the month.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold mostly from \$3 to \$5, with a higher range of \$5.50 to \$6.50 paid at Fort Worth. The month's low of \$2.50 was paid at Ogden.

Feeder lamb prices recovered at the month's end, after having wavered as much as \$1.50 lower at midmonth. Price ranges of feeder lambs at the principal markets for December were:

Omaha—\$16 to \$18.50
Denver—\$17 to \$18.25
Fort Worth—\$14 to \$17
Ogden—\$16 to \$16.50

A few sales of medium to good feeder lambs were registered at Omaha from \$16 to \$17.75 and near \$15.25 at Ogden.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

COLORADO

Over a dozen loads of good and choice fed woolled lambs sold in northern Colorado at \$19 to \$19.50, delivered to Denver late in December.

MONTANA

Demand for ewe lambs appeared to be good, but supplies were limited.

WYOMING

Around 1,500 head of near 82-pound whitefaced ewe lambs sold at \$20 per hundredweight in north central Wyoming in mid-December. Around 2,500 head of outstanding, mixed age, yearling to five-year-old whitefaced ewes sold at \$25 per head to stay within the State.

TEXAS

A few loads of mostly good to low choice shorn lambs with number one pelts sold to packers early in December at \$17 to \$17.50.

WASHINGTON

Truck lots of pastured, and some short fed, woolled slaughter lambs, sold from \$16.75 to \$17.25, weighed off truck at plants.

Three or four decks of fed and pastured Washington woolled slaughter

lambs up to 110 pounds sold late in December at \$18. A couple of decks of fed clipped lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$17 to \$17.50, all f.o.b., 4 percent shrink.

CALIFORNIA

Several loads of choice fresh shorn fed lambs sold late in the month out of southern California at \$19.50 to \$20, with 4 percent shrink. At least six loads of good and choice fed lambs with number one to fall shorn pelts sold out of northern California at \$17 to \$17.75.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Around 1,200 head of good to mostly choice fed lambs were contracted in southern Utah at \$19 to \$19.50 for January delivery.

Several contracts were made in the Magic Valley of Idaho at \$19 for January delivery. At least 15 loads of mostly choice 100- to 105-pound fall shorn and full-wooled Idaho slaughter lambs sold at \$18 to \$18.50 for immediate delivery.

Helpful Credit Tips

NEARLY every rancher and farmer knows he should keep business records, says A. W. Willis, extension economist at the University of Wyoming. "Records help in taking the guess out of your operation and pointing out where and when the use of credit can be profitable."

But, says Willis, too few folks use credit to their best advantage. He offers these points to help offset that:

1. Plan well in advance for credit and its use.
2. If you use credit, buy for cash and insist on a price discount to more than cover interest costs.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1956	1955
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Eleven Months.....	14,720,000	14,983,000
Week Ended	Dec. 15	Dec. 17
Slaughter at Major Centers.....	229,647	236,210
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime.....	\$19.98	\$18.05
Good and Choice.....	18.78	17.32
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	\$41.10	\$37.00
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	39.20	37.00
Good, All Weights.....	37.70	31.60

Federally Inspected Slaughter—November

	1956	1955
Cattle	1,807,000	1,662,000
Calves	763,000	700,000
Hogs	6,559,000	6,857,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,139,000	1,162,000

QUALITY SPEAKS



CHAMPION EWE. National Columbia Show and Sale, Kenton, Ohio, Oct. 26-27, 1956

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for their confidence in our Columbias. We wish them the best of success.

DURING 1956 WE SHOWED:

• AT THE NATIONAL COLUMBIA SHOW & SALE

CHAMPION EWE
CHAMPION PEN OF 3 EWES
SECOND PLACE YEARLING RAM
THIRD PLACE EWE LAMB

• AT THE WYOMING STATE FAIR

CHAMPION RAM
CHAMPION EWE
RESERVE CHAMPION EWE
1ST AGED RAM
1ST & 4TH PLACE YEARLING RAMS
1ST & 2ND PLACE YEARLING EWES
1ST & 2ND PLACE EWE LAMBS
1ST PEN OF 3 EWE LAMBS
1ST FLOCK
1ST & 2ND FAT COLUMBIA WETHERS

JOSEPH PFISTER
NODE, WYOMING

Around the Range Country

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENTS ABOUT RANGE PASTURE CONDITIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21, 1956.

PASTURES

Rain is still badly needed for pastures and ranges in central California and seriously so in the southern sections of that State and practically all other southern Rocky Mountain areas, where grazing lands are poor. In the Pacific Northwest livestock are in good condition, with feed supplies plentiful. Lighter than normal supplemental feeding of livestock is required in western Montana, but elsewhere in the Rockies considerable feeding is necessary. The cold weather of the Plains States, particularly in Kansas and Oklahoma, has increased the use of the short feed supplies. Widespread supplemental feeding is also required in central, southern, and western Texas where practically no range feed is available. Feeding is also increasing in some eastern portions of the State where pastures have been grazed bare. Wheat and oat fields are still supplying fair to good grazing in northeastern Texas, and irrigated wheat is furnishing good pasturage in the High Plains area. The unseasonably warm weather and frequent showers have improved grazing crops in the middle and eastern Gulf region. More moisture, however, is needed in Florida and some southeastern Atlantic coastal areas.

COLORADO

Cimarron, Montrose County
December 7, 1956

There has been a slight increase in coyote numbers here. Trappers have too much area to cover.

Sheep flocks in this area are in good shape despite poor range conditions. Weather here has been clear, dry and cool.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$30

per ton and more. This is about \$10 per ton higher than a year ago. We feed corn or molasses pellets as a winter concentrate. This costs us about \$75 per ton.

We have 140 more ewe lambs in our flock than last winter. Other flocks here are about the same. We have about the same number of bred ewes, although there may be a slight increase over the valley. Breeding season is the last of November.

Good herders are very scarce.

The last prices paid here for yearling ewes (both fine-wooled and crossbred) were from \$24 to \$25.

—George Sanderquist & Son

IDAHO

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County
December 16, 1956

Fall range forage is fair. All sheep go on hay in January. Hay prices have increased recently after stormy weather. Loose hay is \$15 per ton and baled it is bringing \$20. These prices are the same as a year ago.

More ewe lambs are being wintered here this year. There is also about a 5 percent increase in the number of bred ewes. Breeding season here is in October.

We aren't feeding as many lambs this year as last.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have sold here at \$24 to \$25 per head.

There are plenty of old herders here, but there are few young men.

Coyote numbers are increasing. I think the Government is relaxing its 1080 program.

—E. Jay Kearns

Midvale, Washington County
December 7, 1956

The low range on the Snake River looked very good in November. Open weather allowed us to postpone feeding 30 days later than usual. We just started supplemental feeding today. Baled hay is selling at \$18 per ton. A year ago it was \$25 per ton. We feed Ranchway V-22 as a winter concentrate. This cost us \$88 per ton last year.

EDGEHILL-LUKENS Inc.

WOOL — MOHAIR

280 Summer Street

Boston 10, Massachusetts

Sheep flocks here are in very good condition.

We turned the bucks in with the ewes on September 20. There are about the same number of ewe lambs and bred ewes in our flock as there were last year.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have sold here recently at \$20 per head.

The herder situation is better.

We saw and heard a few coyotes in this area this year, but they are pretty well killed out.

My basic operation is cattle and farming. My sheep are purebred Suffolks of T. B. Burton breeding. They are of excellent quality but limited quantity. I find it very difficult to find top ewes for faster expansion.

—John C. Keithley

Pocatello, Bannock County December 8, 1956

Cats have been giving us trouble during the spring when we first turn the sheep out. These and killer dogs that are allowed to roam the hills are doing the most damage to our sheep. Since 1080 poison has been used, coyotes seem to have disappeared.

There was no rain here from May 25 to October. There has been quite a bit since October, however. We've had about three snowstorms since the first of November. This has softened the dry feed. We've been feeding hay at night. Loose alfalfa hay is \$15 per ton, and baled hay is from \$20 to \$22. Prices are \$2 to \$3 per ton higher than a year ago.

Sheep flocks are in good flesh.

We feed 20 percent range pellets and oats as a winter concentrate. We raise the oats, and the loose pellets cost us \$60 per ton—about \$10 per ton cheaper than a year ago.

A few more farmers are getting into the sheep business here every year.

Breeding season began on September 7 for February lambs.

It is hard to acquire good sheepherders.

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here from \$23.50 to \$25.

—Peter Katsilometes

MONTANA

Andes, Richland County December 8, 1956

I do my lambing in March in sheds, so that I will be finished when the field work starts. There are 60 percent fewer ewe lambs in our flock this year than last and 25 percent fewer bred ewes. Breeding season begins around October 20.

Most flocks here are under fence and we don't have a herder problem.

The good job that coyote trappers are

doing and the distribution of 1080 poison have kept coyote numbers down.

Considering the poor condition of the range, due to lack of rain, sheep flocks are in fair shape. Weather here has been excellent up until a few days ago when it was 20° below zero with snow which has covered the grass and stubble fields.

I just started supplemental feeding. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton and loose hay is \$20 per ton. I feed my sheep barley and oats grown on the farm. Barley is around \$1 per bushel here.

—James Vaira

Cut Bank, Glacier County December 8, 1956

Sheep flocks are in excellent condition here, and forage on the winter range is good.

Cold weather has brought on some feeding. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton. As a winter concentrate we feed screenings and barley. Screenings cost us 1 cent a pound.

Breeding season started here on November 20. A few more ewes were bred this year than last.

Coyotes are becoming more numerous, as control has been neglected the past few years.

Good herders are scarce.

—S. E. Tweedy

Musselshell, Musselshell County December 12, 1956

There are more coyotes here nowa-

days, and it is hard to explain why. The control practices of the Fish and Wildlife Service have been widespread and continuing. The program is hampered by the lack of cooperation of some stockmen, particularly large cowmen, who like to hear coyotes howl, and as a rule don't contribute materially to feeding them. If a coyote does get a calf, most often they prefer to blame rustlers. We need to get more 1080 stations in and around these cowmen.

Forage on the winter range is dry and poorer than a year ago when grass was good. Sheep flocks are in good condition because of the mild weather we've had 'til now.

Alfalfa hay prices are \$5 to \$7 per ton higher than a year ago. Loose hay is selling at \$20 per ton and baled hay brings \$25 per ton. As a winter supplement we feed 20 percent range pellets at a cost of \$71 per ton.

There are fewer ewe lambs and bred ewes being carried over here this year than last. Breeding season is from December 1 to January 1.

—E. E. Turley

Three Forks, Gallatin County December 7, 1956

During October and November there was quite a spurt in demand for quality ewe lambs with some blackfaced breeds selling at \$25 each. The general selling price, however, was closer to \$18 to \$20 per head.

There are very few coyotes here because of the 1080 poisoning program

Make It Yourself With Wool window displays



THE WINNER

Mann's Department Store, Medford, Oregon.

FIRST prize in the tenth annual window display contest, held as part of the Make It Yourself With Wool home sewing contest has been awarded Raun James of Mann's Department Store, Medford, Oregon.

Mr. James received a \$100 U. S. savings bond, it was recently announced by the Wool Bureau, co-sponsor of the contest with the National Wool Growers Auxiliary.

The prize-winning display featured a map of the United States with each contest State represented by a colorful all-wool fabric swatch. A mannequin dressed in wool held posters announcing the grand prize European trip. The window was draped with wool fabrics and decorated with notions.

Second prize of a \$75 savings bond went to E. D. Carlson of Shriver's Inc., Sioux Falls, S. D. Maruke Swander of Younker's Department Store, Des Moines, received third prize of a \$50 savings bond.

instituted several years ago at the demand of farm flock owners in this area.

The herder situation is still tight, with no herder reserves at all.

Farm flocks are in good condition, but commercial bands are only fair to good due to the dry year and poor range conditions.

We won't begin supplemental feeding until January. Hay is selling from \$1 to \$2 higher than a year ago—\$18 per ton loose and \$23 per ton baled. As a winter concentrate we feed Hi-Power Molasses-O-Cake (20 percent protein) at a cost of \$67 per ton delivered.

There are about 10 percent more ewe lambs and bred ewes in our flock than there were last year. Breeding season begins here in November.

—Royal Turley

NEW MEXICO

Aztec, San Juan County
December 7, 1956

Winter ranges are in very poor condition. There is very little grass—mostly sagebrush. Sheep are still in pretty good shape, however. It has been dry and cold here. We are short on water.

Supplemental feeding has begun. Baled hay is selling at \$40 to \$45 per ton. This is from \$10 to \$15 per ton higher than last year. We feed cake and corn as a concentrate at a cost of about \$76 to \$80 per ton.

Breeding season here is from December 15th to 25th.

Some whitefaced yearling crossbred ewes sold recently at \$25 per head.

The herder situation is very bad.

Coyote trappers here are doing a pretty good job.

—Glenn Swire

Roswell, Chaves County
December 7, 1956

Some wool has been contracted here at the following prices: 3,000 fleeces at 54 cents; 2,400 fleeces at 58 cents; 1,000 fleeces at 48 cents; and 1,500 fleeces at 52 cents.

All our pastures are fenced and we don't have a herder problem. Forage on the winter range has been fair, and sheep flocks are about the same. It has been dry here. We've begun our supplemental feeding.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$45 per ton. In the winter we feed a mixed concentrate. With Government help, this costs us \$42 per ton.

There were slightly fewer ewes bred here this year than last. Breeding season began on October 24.

When the Government trappers spread 1080 poison over the Indian Reservation, I believe it helped a great deal. We fight and trap coyotes here continuously.

—Wm. C. Treat

OREGON

North Powder, Union County
December 13, 1956

There are enough herders here, but some of them are getting pretty old.

There are probably a few more ewe lambs being carried over this winter. Bred ewe numbers should be about the same. Breeding season is in September and October.

It has been cold here with some snow and rain. As yet we've done no supplemental feeding. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton loose and \$17 to \$20 per ton baled. These prices are about \$5 per ton cheaper than a year ago. As a winter supplement we will feed grain (\$40 per ton) and cubes (\$60 per ton).

In some areas there are quite a few coyotes. I believe the reason for this is that the territory is too large for one trapper.

—Walter Jacobsen

SOUTH DAKOTA

Buffalo, Harding County
December 14, 1956

Range forage is of good quality but is very short because of the dry season. We had some heavy snows in November which have all melted off and left both feed and sheep in good condition.

We have fed some 20 percent protein cake. Later we will add corn. This corn and cake supplement costs us \$70 per ton. With 44 percent soybean added,

it is \$73 per ton. Delivered it is \$76 per ton. We use Nixon's 3-Way cubes.

I believe there is about a 25 percent increase in ewe lamb numbers here this winter. Rangemen have about the same number of bred ewes, but in the farming areas, there is about a 50 percent increase. Breeding season here runs from the last of November to the 1st of December.

We are wintering 400 ewe lambs.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here from \$21 to \$23 per head. The quality and size make the difference in price.

Most of our range is fenced and we don't have a herder problem.

Coyote numbers here have been about the same for the past five years. We are getting very good results from our bounty and our poisoning work with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

—Ward Van Horn

Camp Crook, Harding County
December 8, 1956

The winter range here is considerably poorer than usual. Sheep flocks, however, have been kept in better than average shape. We have supplemented our feed with ear corn at \$45 a ton. This price is a little higher than a year ago. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton and loose it is \$17 per ton—about the same as a year ago.

There may be a few more ewe lambs being carried over here this winter. Bred ewe numbers are about the same. Breeding season began on November 15.

Shearing Champions Named



CHAMPIONS CROWNED AT INTERNATIONAL. Charles D. Swaim, (right) 22 years old, Ottumwa, Iowa, shares top honors with Thomas B. Upton, 18, Pulaski, Tennessee youth who won National 4-H shearing title. Both won their awards in the International Amphitheatre of the Chicago Union Stockyards.

TOM Upton, an 18-year-old 4-H'er from Pulaski, Tennessee and Charles D. Swaim, 22, from Ottumwa, Iowa won the 1956 Sheep Shearing Contest at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, November 30th. Tom Upton won over twenty-six 4-H'ers from 19 States who were competing for college scholarships and U. S. Savings Bonds donated by Sunbeam Corporation, sponsor of the contest. The speed, technique and quality of workmanship won him the score of 92.5 points out of a possible 100 and gave him top honors over the largest group of 4-H'ers to compete in this national event. In winning he received a \$300 college scholarship from Sunbeam and will use it when he enters the University of Tennessee.

Swain won the International Sheep Shearing Contest with a score of 93.90 and took home \$100 prize money.

No one in this community uses herders anymore.

Government trappers have pretty well kept coyote numbers under control in this area.

—Albert Turbiville & Son

Camp Crook, Harding County
December 14, 1956

Range conditions are very poor here. I have been feeding $\frac{1}{3}$ pound of concentrated feed per head per day ever since November 15. In April and May I feed 20 percent range cake. This costs me \$76 per ton. Baled hay is selling at \$28 and \$29 per ton delivered. This is higher than a year ago. We are getting drought hay in this area costing from \$15 to \$16 per ton.

It has snowed here a little lately, and it has been cold. A little snow always helps feed conditions.

There are 30 head fewer ewe lambs in our flock this year than last. There are approximately 200 more bred ewes than a year ago.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold recently at from \$19 to \$23 per head.

Everything is fenced here, and we don't have a herder problem.

Government coyote trappers are very responsible in this area, and coyote numbers have been held to a minimum.

We have seen a very strong movement from cattle to sheep in this vicinity this fall. This is mainly because of the feed shortage and the earning power of sheep. I believe that wool and lamb production is definitely on the incline.

—Harry J. Turbiville

Harding, Harding County
December 12, 1956

I don't know what we'll do if we don't get some real moisture by next spring. There is a little top moisture right now, but there's no sub moisture at all. The winter range here is awfully short.

Sheep are generally in good condition considering the range. There have been some light snows which have helped grazing somewhat.

We have supplemented with corn at a cost of \$51 per ton plus freight. Baled hay costs \$20 per ton plus freight and loose hay is \$15 per ton. Feed prices are about the same as a year ago.

Ewe lambs carried over this fall are about the same in this vicinity. I kept a few more. Bred ewe numbers are mostly the same, although some have a few more. Breeding season is in November.

Coyotes are on the increase here. We have Government trappers, but they are increasing anyway.

—Dewey Turbiville

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WOOL

Owanka, Pennington County
December 7, 1956

Winter forage conditions have been fair, but at present the range is covered with snow. We have begun our supplemental feeding of shelled corn and oats. This costs us \$2.50 per hundred. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 to \$25 per ton, slightly higher than a year ago.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$21 per head.

They seem to raise coyotes in the Badland Monument Park, as numbers have increased in the past few years.

—Henry Venhuizen

TEXAS

Comfort, Kendall County
November 23, 1956

There are no coyotes here. They have been exterminated by Government trappers.

Range forage here is very poor—practically depleted. It has continued dry here, and the majority of sheep flocks are being fed. We are feeding surplus grain which is under the drought relief program. This costs us from \$25 to \$45 per ton and is a little cheaper than a year ago.

There are 15 percent fewer ewe lambs carried over in our flock than there were last year. Bred ewe numbers are the same. Breeding season runs from October 15 to November 15.

Sheep and goats are still our best investment in range land.

—E. K. Flack

Pumpville, Val Verde County
December 8, 1956

Very poor ranges have caused nearly everyone to feed. Livestock is in fairly good condition for this time of year. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$43.50 per ton—down a little from a year ago. We feed meal and corn as a supplement. Meal costs us \$65 per ton.

Fewer ewe lambs were held over this fall. Bred ewe numbers are about the same. September is breeding season here.

Labor is very hard to get.

We have a Government trapper (we pay two-thirds of his salary) who has kept coyote numbers down.

—Ross Foster

UTAH

Ephraim, Sanpete County
December 10, 1956

In our personal situation, we have very good men with our sheep.

We are bothered very little with coyotes and haven't been for the past several years.

Forage on the winter range is very

A New Shearing Table



NOT since the invention of the shearing machine have wool growers in Australia been so excited about the possibilities of mechanized shearing as they are with the new shearing table.

First demonstration of the Australian sheep shearing table in the U. S. was at the University of Illinois in October. Pictured at the left using the table is Elmer Latt, professional sheep shearers from Rockford, Illinois and three-time winner of the sheep shearing competition at the International Livestock Exposition.

The table is manufactured in Australia by the Sunbeam Corporation. It holds three legs of the sheep firm while one front leg is left free. The platform of the table can hold a sheep and a fleece and can be tilted to make shearing easier and faster.

short. Yet, it is better than on some of the surrounding ranges. Dry, cold weather hasn't helped the feed any.

We are starting to supplement our feed right away. This year we are planning to feed corn. This will cost us \$3.45 per hundred, but the \$1.50 back from the Government will help. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton.

We usually always carry over the same number of ewe lambs. We have 45 lambs on feed right now.

The bucks were put in with the ewes on December 6.

—F. R. Christensen & Sons

Manila, Daggett County
December 6, 1956

Sheep are slightly thin in this area, as range feed has been very short. One or two good storms the past few weeks have helped feed conditions somewhat.

We are just starting to do some supplemental feeding. We feed corn and 14 percent pellets. Corn costs us \$3.50 per hundred and pellets run \$64 per ton. These prices are a few cents cheaper than last year's. Loose alfalfa hay costs \$20 per ton. Baled hay is \$25 per ton.

Breeding is done here in November and December.

It seems hard to get good herders.

Coyotes have decreased, thanks to the efforts of Government trappers.

It would help producers with their supplemental feeding if Daggett County was approved as a drought area.

—C. A. Christensen

WASHINGTON

Ellensburg, Kittitas County
December 15, 1956

We have had no coyote problem here, but I killed dogs several times last winter.

We had three days of snow, which has helped feed conditions a lot. Hay prices are about \$10 per ton lower than last year. Baled hay is \$25 per ton, and loose hay is \$20 per ton. We supplement our winter feed with rolled oats and beet pulp. This costs us \$56 per ton, \$2 per ton cheaper than a year ago.

I bought some three-year-old white-faced ewes at \$20 per head.

—O. J. Blair

WYOMING

Cheyenne, Laramie County
December 6, 1956

Most flocks here are small except for the Warren Livestock Company, and number from 100 to 1,000 head and are fenced in. We have a purebred flock of Suffolks, with a few range ewes of crossbreeding.

Winter ranges are very spotty—mostly fair to poor. Stormy weather here lately has brought on more hay feeding, and sheep flocks are in good condition. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 to \$18 per ton and baled it brings \$20 to \$25. We feed alfalfa pellets as a concentrate. We bought these early at \$39 per ton.

We saved a few more ewe lambs, but the overall picture here on ewe lamb numbers is about the same as last year. Breeding season is in October and November.

Most coyotes here have been poisoned with 1080.

—Earl Anderson

Pine Bluffs, Laramie County
December 13, 1956

Forage on my winter range is good. It has been stormy here lately and this has helped. Sheep flocks are in good shape.

Coyotes are scarce.

—Harry W. Anderson

Sheep Councils Set Up In Northwest, Colorado

THE Oregon-Washington Sheep Council has filed its petition for membership in the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc. The wool growers' association in each State, at their recent annual meetings, selected representatives to the council and empowered them to draft and approve its constitution and by-laws. Washington representatives were George K. Hislop and Russell Brown. Oregon selected W. H. Steiwer and John V. Withers.

These representatives, with the exception of Mr. Withers whose proxy was held by Mr. Steiwer, met in Yakima, Washington on November 13, 1956. Mr. Steiwer was unanimously elected chairman of the council and Mr. Hislop secretary. By-laws of the council were presented and adopted and the petition to the ASPC for membership was drafted and approved.

The Colorado Wool Growers Association, Colorado Wool Marketing Association, Colorado-Nebraska Lamb

Feeders Association and the Farmers' Union joined in forming the Colorado Sheep Council at a Denver meeting the week of December 10. The group named eight delegates to represent them on the American Sheep Producers Council: G. Norman Winder, Craig; Ernest Ramstetter, Golden; Chester Price, Montrose; Angus McIntosh, Las Animas; James Wagner, Lamar; Robert V. Haigler, Monte Vista; M. E. Noonan, Deertrail; and Jim Brown of Ft. Collins.

INDIA IMPROVES SHEEP

A scheme for improving sheep in the Nilgiri hills of India has been approved by the government of that country. The first part of the plan provides for the selective breeding of Nilgiri sheep and crossing with Romney Marsh and Cheviot breeds, according to an International Wool Secretariat report from New Delhi.

The experimental farm in India covers 500 acres. Besides the sheep breeding program, the farm will also carry out research in the growing of grasses and other imported grazing plants. A wool testing center will be established later.



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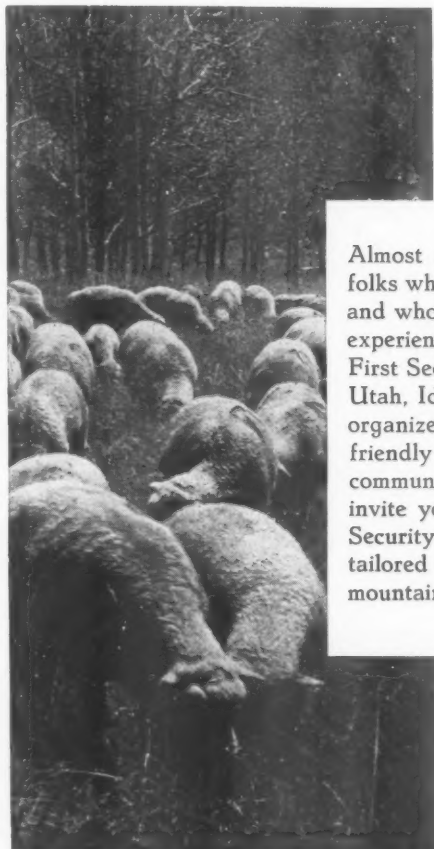
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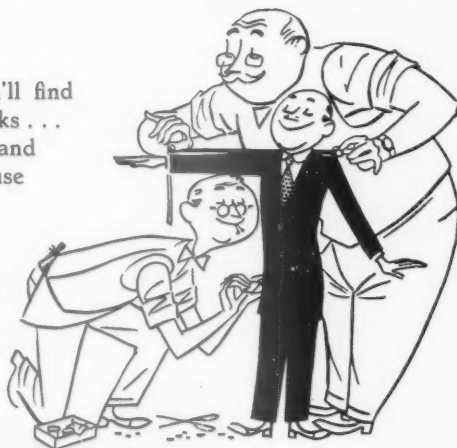
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• WYOMING

International Sheep Show Winners Listed

Chicago, Illinois
November 29-December 2, 1956

BREED CHAMPIONS

Cheviots:—Champion ram: Wheeler Sheep Farm, Kansas, Illinois. Champion ewe: Collins & Bane, LeRoy, Illinois.

Columbias:—Champion ram: Hartley Stock Farm, Page, North Dakota. Champion ewe: North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota.

Corriedales:—Champion ram: University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Champion ewe: Lone Brook Farm, Sullivan, Ohio.

Dorsets:—Champion ram: Warren Squires, Chesterville, Ohio. Champion ewe: Roy Galleher & Son, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Hampshires:—Champion ram: Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano, Texas. Cham-

pion ewe: Deep Valley Farms, Fiatt, Illinois.

Oxfords:—Champion ram: I. H. Kemmerly & Son, Wharton, Ohio. Champion ewe: Emke Brothers, Elmwood, Ontario, Canada.

Rambouillets:—Champion ram: University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Champion Ewe: University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Shropshire:—Champion ram: F. H. Vahlsing, Inc., Easton, Maine. Champion ewe: F. W. Gurney, Paris, Ontario, Canada.

Southdowns:—Champion ram: Don-Head Farms Limited, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. Champion ewe: H. C. Besuden, Winchester, Kentucky.

Suffolks:—Champion ram: Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California. Champion ewe: Roy B. Warrick & Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

CHAMPION FLEECE

The grand champion fleece of the wool show at the International was exhibited by the University of Illinois and the reserve champion fleece by Slaughter Ranch, Picacho, New Mexico.

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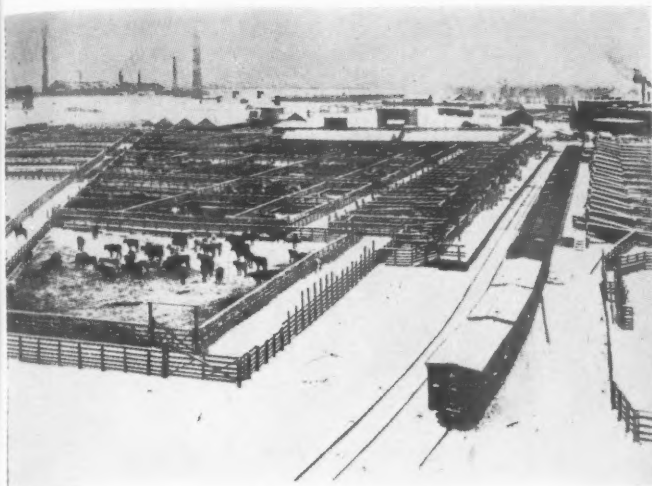
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